LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NEW ENGLAND

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh winds generally.

High water: 10:35 a.m.; 11.0o p.m.

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT EDITION

10 PAGES

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$5,000,000 CORRUPTION FUND WILL FAIL SAY DEMOCRATS

CONFIDENT PARKER WILL WIN

HOW IT LOOKS IN ENGLAND

HI MUST CABLE HIS CONGRATULATIONS
'E CAWNT LOSE
LATEST FROM THE STATES!
'HON. ROOSEVELT SURE TO WIN HOUT!
AN OPEFUL FEELING AT HOYSTER BAY.
I 'OPE ROOSEVELT WILL WIN
IT'S YER MAJESTY'S TURN TO FLY
HI SY 'ARRY AVE YOU 'EARD ABOUT ROOSEVELT? 'E'S GOING TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THIS GOVERNMENT OVER AMERICA
YOU DON'T S'Y SO! I'M BLOOMIN GLAD OF IT! 'E'S A JOLLY SORT.
BUCKING'AM PALACE POST NO BILLS
'ERE BOY, LET ME 'AVE THREE COPIES
HEXTRY! ROOSEVELT SURE TO BE HELECTED! GREAT HEXCITEMENT!
LONDON DAILY HADVERTISER
MR. HASTOR GIVES A HEXPERT HOPINION HON THE HAMERICAN HELECTION
F. Opper

NOW MAKE LAST STAND TO SAVE PORT ARTHUR

RUSSIANS DRIVEN TO LIAO-TI-SHAN BY TERRIFIC ASSAULTS BY JAPANESE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The heroic but hopeless defence of Stoessel's garrison at Port Arthur is rapidly nearing collapse.

Chefoo and Tien-Tsin dispatches declare that the Russians have been driven to the forts at Liaoti-Shan where they are now making their last stand. Many Russians are deserting and have surrendered.

The Tokio correspondent of the Giornale di Roma wires that Port Arthur is regarded as taken in the Japanese capital. The Russians still hold four forts, but the town itself is open to the Japanese on the northeast.

The troops of the Mikado will not enter the town at present, because it is still under fire from the Linoti forts. All the besiegers' efforts, he adds, will now be directed toward Golden Hill fortress.

The Japanese it is added are advancing with irresistible energy. More reliable reports do not confirm these statements, but the Tokio report of the capture of Wan Tai-Hill, a dominating fort, within two miles of the railway terminus, shows that the Japanese are making rapid strides.

Maiden dispatches to Berlin state that the Russian commanders are preparing their men to hear of the fall of Port Arthur.

Bennett Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, says the troops of the Mikado have frequently stolen into the native town of Port Arthur after dark, but invariably were driven out at daylight with heavy losses. The Japanese have four large forts facing the Russian works on Rihlung mountain and Shiaoshi mountain, while they are mounting naval guns on stone foundations.

"FIRE AWAY," SAID BRITISH TO THE BALTIC FLEET

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A correspondent quotes a naval officer as saying that Admiral Rojestvensky was annoyed by British warships following him from Vigo. He signalled to them:

"If you do not keep off we will fire."

The British promptly answered: "Fire away."

The Russian commander did not carry out his threat.

Four British warships are following the fleet nominally going to Ascension and St. Helena Islands. Great Britain has arranged for a chain of ships to keep in touch by means of wireless telegraphy with the Russians, so that observations made by the officer who were left behind as being responsible for the North Sea incident can always be submitted to Admiral Rojestvensky for his verification or otherwise.

CURLEYS MUST GO TO PRISON FOR 2 MONTHS

Sentence Is Confirmed by Judge Lowell in United States District Court.

HUGHES AND FAHEY ALSO

In the United States District Court today, before a roomful of their friends and constituents, Alderman James M. Curley, of Ward 17, Representative Thomas F. Curley, James J. Hughes and Bartholomew Fahey were sentenced to two months each in the Charles street jail by Judge Lowell.

Before sentence was imposed Henry W. Dunn, counsel for the Curleys, made a strong plea for clemency for his clients, and Salem D. Charles, Ex-Senator Fred S. Gore and Frank S. Gaylord spoke in their behalf. All four asked that a fine be imposed in place of a jail sentence.

Judge Lowell asked all four if they thought the Curleys had shown any realization of the crime, and Mr. Charles replied that he thought they had, and that the way in which they had been humiliated before their constituents was a heavy punishment in itself.

COLONIAL CLUB TO GET RETURNS

The Colonial Club of Dorchester will keep open house on to-morrow evening from 7:30 o. m. until midnight for reports of the election which will be given every five minutes. An entertainment has been arranged, and the Criterion Orchestra will be present and render popular selections and solos. "Uncle" Fox will be one of the attractions, and the Tongas Brothers will appear in singing specialties. The club has arranged for a special exhibition at 9 o'clock in Colonial Hall. A collation will be served by the steward during the evening.

$1,200 IN TROLLEY SUIT.

A Superior Court jury to-day awarded Mary Gurney $1,000 against the Boston Elevated, for damages sustained in being struck by a trolley car. Dennis Gurney was awarded for loss of his wife's services as the result of the accident.

FELL 50 FEET FROM ROOF.

Peter Lee, of No. 66 Leonard street, is at the City Hospital suffering from a fractured right thigh and serious external and internal injuries, received by falling fifty feet from a roof to-day

AMERICAN BULLETIN IN CITY'S BIG SQUARES

DOUBLE SERVICE FREE FROM INTERFERENCE BY THE TROLLEY CARS.

Anyone who is anxious to obtain the earliest and most authentic returns from the election all over the country to-morrow night will find it to his advantage to make use of the bulletin service of the BOSTON AMERICAN, either at Adams square or at Summer and Devonshire streets.

Arrangements have been made by the BOSTON AMERICAN for a bulletin service that has never been equalled in the city of Boston. It will be quick, complete, accurate, and, above all, the locations chosen are such that one will not be obliged to stand on the car tracks and be jostled back and forth as cars pass through the crowds.

This, in itself, is a feature that thousands who recall the difficulties and inconveniences that attend election night on Newspaper Row will appreciate. At neither place where the BOSTON AMERICAN bulletins will be displayed—Adams square and Summer and Devonshire streets—will the cars interfere with those who wish to watch the bulletins.

In addition to its unequalled facilities for seeing and displaying the returns, the BOSTON AMERICAN has secured two of the most moving picture machines in the country, and one will be located at each place. During the intermissions between the displaying of returns, pictures will be thrown on the sheets, giving an exhibition without cost that will far excel many for which admission is charged.

The BOSTON AMERICAN'S election news will be the earliest received. It will be accurate; it will be complete, and it may be seen without the inconveniences that have attended the watching of bulletins in former years.

CANDIDATES SURE OF SUCCESS AT THE POLLS

ROOSEVELT, PARKER, DAVIS AND LESSER POLITICAL LIGHTS SEE VICTORY AHEAD.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Both parties are confident of success at the polls to-morrow. President Roosevelt to-day is quoted as having said:

"My election is certain."

Judge Parker, before leaving this city for Esopus, told his friends he was confident of Democratic success.

Henry G. Davis, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, says West Virginia will give the ticket a good, safe plurality.

Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, asserts that New York State will give Roosevelt 100,000 plurality. Judge Herrick, the Democratic candidate, says: "I believe we will win."

Charles F. Murphy figures that Manhattan and Bronx will give Parker and Davis 140,000 plurality.

The Associated Press estimates on these States: New Jersey, 35,000 for Roosevelt; Washington, 20,000 Roosevelt; Maryland, in doubt; Delaware, in doubt; Montana, in doubt; Kentucky, Parker; Vermont, Roosevelt; Georgia, Parker.

DONOVAN TO PUT ALL FOREMEN ON THE RACK

AROUSED BY TIMILITY DISCLOSURES, HIS INQUIRY WILL BE THOROUGH.

Superintendent of Streets Donovan, thoroughly aroused by the disclosure in the Timility case, has ordered every foreman in his department, about sixty in number, to appear before him Wednesday at 11 for the purpose of investigating the pay rolls.

On Thursday he had ordered every subforeman in the different divisions of his department to come before him for the same purpose. In speaking of this action to a BOSTON AMERICAN representative to-day, Mr. Donovan said:

"The foremen will be told that if there is anyone improperly or illegally on the rolls of any division of my department, the discovery of such a one will mean the discharge of the foreman allowing such a transgression.

"When I came to this office I conferred with every foreman and told each that I would not stand for anything but upright action, that rolls must be cleared of any deadwood if such a thing existed.

"Since that time I have again impressed this disposition upon every subordinate and on Wednesday and Thursday next I shall reiterate that in language that cannot be misunderstood.

"If there is any corruptio or wrong doing I want to know it and will punish the offender.

"You can say to the readers of the BOSTON AMERICAN that every man in my department will be a working factor in carrying on the work of the department, and there will be no others drawing pay if I know it. You cannot make this statement too strong."

POLICE TO KEEP SHARP WATCH AT POLLING PLACES

People watched by the police will run a risk if they try to vote to-morrow. At every polling place officers will be on hand, not only to watch for repeaters and colonizers, but also to see if any vote who are wanted for any offence. Each officer will have a list of warrants which have been issued but not served, and if any voter's name is on the list he will be arrested.

The usual care will be exercised in regard to attempts to vote under the names of voters who have died or moved away from the city. Since May 30 Superintendent of Police Pierce has had a corps of thirty plain clothes men preparing lists of those dead or "moved away" names, also of all names of people now on the police registration lists but not yet qualified to vote.

In addition to watching the polling places, the department is prepared to keep unusually vigilant lookout about town for crooks. Police Chairman Emmons said today:

"The officers have orders to use their best efforts to prevent fraudulent voting or any disorder at the polls. Only those entitled to vote will be permitted to, regardless of party."

Candidate's Ringing Response to Roosevelt's Denial and the Evident Anxiety of Republican Leaders, Cause Democrats to Anticipate Great Victory in To-morrow's Election.

The Democrats Claim 273 Votes, Republicans Expect to Get 314

Here are the tabulated claims of the Democratic National Committee given out at Democratic National headquarters:

DEMOCRATIC CLAIM.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Idaho	3
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	8
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	3
Nevada	3
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Utah	3
Virginia	12
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Total	273

The following table of States claimed for Roosevelt was given out at headquarters of the Republican National Committee to-day:

REPUBLICAN CLAIM.	
California	10
Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	314

With both parties claiming the election, returns from all over the country indicate confidence on the part of Democratic leaders and worry on the part of the Republicans.

The personal attack by President Roosevelt on Judge Alton B. Parker and Judge Parker's reply have done much to convince the leaders of Democracy that there is a feeling of uneasiness on the part of Republican campaign managers, notwithstanding Chairman Cortelyou's claim that Roosevelt will have a safe margin of seventy-five votes in the electoral college.

The campaign is now all over but the balloting and in twenty-four hours the result will be determined.

Mr. Cortelyou claims every northern State for his candidate. It is generally conceded by more conservative members of his party that in this the wish is father to the thought, as most of the doubtful States are also claimed by Chairman Taggart, and with good reason.

The final word of the campaign, gathered from the statements

Continued on 3d Page, 1st Column.

HELP TO GET 80-CENT GAS FOR BOSTON

PROFITS INCREASED BY CAPITALIZATION

The all important question that citizens of Boston who are considering signing the petition to the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners asking them to order the Massachusetts Gas Companies to reduce the price of their product to Boston consumers to eighty cents a thousand cubic feet, is whether these companies are able to sell gas at eighty cents and still make a fair profit.

To fairly estimate this point, remember, ing that the returns filed by the Trust at the State House in September showed a net income for the year of $1,376,000, it is necessary to estimate the value of the properties which the Trust owns.

In order that the ordinary citizen may properly estimate these values, it is timely to review the history of the Gas Trust, taking for authority as to dates, facts and figures a standard work, "The Manual of Statistics," which is the Stock Exchange Handbook.

"Voluntary Association."

The Massachusetts Gas Companies is a "voluntary association," organized under the laws of Massachusetts in October, 1902.

Previous to that time the New England Gas and Coke Company had constituted a considerable combination. The Massachusetts Gas Companies was formed to take it and its constituent companies under one organization and bring under one control the principal gas companies and plants that supply Boston and vicinity.

The New England Gas and Coke Company was also a "voluntary association" which differs somewhat from a corporation—formed under the laws of this state in 1897. It had a large plant at Everett and manufactured gas, coke and other products. It had, and has, a capacity of 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and sold its products to the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, which in turn supplied the following companies, The Bay State Gas Company, Boston Gas Light Company, Brookline Gas Light Company, Charlestown Gas and Electric Company, Chelsea Gas Light Company, Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Light Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company, Everett Gas Light Company, Jamaica Plain Gas Light Company, Roxbury Gas Light Company and South Boston Gas Light Company.

Conceived in Litigation.

The New England Gas & Coke Company acquired the voting rights of such of the companies in and about Boston as the Bay State Gas Company had an interest in, and prolonged litigation resulted, which is fresh in the minds of the people. A considerable floating debt accumulated, and when, in June, 1902, the interest on the bonds was not paid, a plan for reorganization was put through and the Massachusetts Gas Companies was formed. It took over the following properties:

New England Gas & Coke Company, stock	$17,500,000
Brookline Gas Light Company, stock	2,000,000
Dorchester Gas Light Company, stock	519,000
Jamaica Plain Gas Light Company	250,000
Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, stock	1,000,000

Here is a total of $21,269,000 nominal value to the property taken over by the new association. Experts have agreed that the valuation of some of the properties is a fair one. There has been little question, however, that the value attached to the stock of the New England Gas and Coke Company—$17,500,000—was far in excess of the actual cost of the property, which was purchased at a forced sale.

Later the Massachusetts Gas Companies acquired control of these companies, known as the Boston United Gas properties:

Boston Gas Light Co., stock	$2,000,000
South Boston Gas Light Co., stock	440,000
Roxbury Gas Light Co., stock	600,000
Bay State Gas Co., stock	3,000,000

This brought the total valuation of all the companies comprising the "voluntary association" up to $27,249,000.

A plan was formed but December to consolidate all these companies under the title of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, but it has not gone through because of litigation over the receivership of the Bay State Gas Company.

$50,000,000 of Capital Stock.

The stock originally authorized and issued was $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common. In January, 1903, when the Boston United Gas properties were acquired, the authorized amounts of each class were increased $10,000,000, so that the present capitalization in the properties that, even according to their previous valuation are worth less than $27,000,000, is $50,000,000.

During its year of existence the trust as at present constituted paid a four per cent dividend on the preferred stock and carried a 1.5 per cent. dividend on its common stock, a fraction less than 3 per cent.

One can readily see how much percentage was paid on the actual value of the properties.

THIS IS THE GAS PETITION. SIGN IT!

Please sign at once. Get as many signatures as you can and send it to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80 Summer street, Boston.

PETITION

For 80-Cent Gas for the City of Boston.

To the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners:

We, the undersigned, residents of Boston, respectfully petition that the price of gas in Boston be reduced to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for private use and to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas for public use by the city of Boston.

Name	Address

Address Petition to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80 Summer Street, Boston.

CHEAPER GAS MEANS MORE CONSUMERS

USES SAME QUANTITY OF GAS, YET HER BILL QUADRUPLES

Who can explain to Mrs. Allen, of Roxbury, by what magic her gas bills have so steadily and alarmingly climbed up within the past three years, when she has used the same amount of gas each year at the same price per hundred feet?

Here are the figures as shown by her bills:

Bill for 1902	$11.20
Bill for 1903	22.62
Bill up to October 18, 1904	38.00
Probable bill for 1904	50.00

As a result of the investigation made in various sections of Boston, in order to ascertain the feeling of residents on the proposition to reduce the price of gas to eighty cents, representatives of the BOSTON AMERICAN have learned that there are a great number of residents who do not use gas, but who would be glad to do so if what they consider an extortionate price did not prevail.

Almost universal unanimity in favor of the petition that is being published in the BOSTON AMERICAN may have not only signed the petition themselves but are seen to it that others in the neighborhood affixed their names.

The theory of the reduction of the price of gas in New England establishes the fact that wherever the gas is used, a cut in business was added. To such an extent has the number of consumers been augmented by these reductions that it has been shown in various sections that the companies really made more money with a cheaper than they did with a higher price for their commodity.

This was shown in the case of reduction in price at Springfield. From $1.25 per 1,000 feet, the price of gas has been cut to $1 within four years. As a result of this reduction the gas consumption per house has increased, and to-day it is declared from the books being made more money than it did at the former price.

In some parts of the city an occasional resident has been found who believes that a reduction in the price of gas would be followed by a reduction of a quality he considered to be good which is being much inferior to that which is being furnished at present. This assumption is based on the fact that people have to use more gas in winter than in summer to light a Trust. When it is considered that this argument has been advanced to fight a Trust. When it is considered that gas has been reduced in many smaller cities and towns that in Boston, where gas is a result of a demand of the people, this does not answer the objection cited to some extent.

Those who are conversant with the gas situation point out that the company is bound to furnish gas of a certain quality. At this time the gas burned in Boston is of sufficient candle power. Should the company attempt to palm off an article of less value than this, there are legal ways by which it may be brought to book.

"I do not believe that the gas company would give us a poorer quality than they do now," said a prominent business man of the city. "You know it has never been considered that the Gas Trust had any philanthropic proclivities—in other words, that in giving Boston any better gas than that it is absolutely forced to do. For that reason I do not think that the quality would be cheaper under the proposed new price."

Commission Could Act.

The same citizen pointed out that should the company attempt to furnish a poorer quality of gas, that the Gas Commissioners are empowered to see that the contract of the manufacturers is kept in this matter. It should be noted that it were impossible to control the Trust to such an extent, as to compel it to furnish good gas the question of municipal ownership could be brought before the people so that they might indicate how they stand.

Many of the prominent people familiar with the gas question, as shown before, think that there is no reason whatever why the gas company should furnish a poorer article because of a reduced price as the large number of new customers which they would gain would more than counteract the loss sustained by cutting the price from $1 to eighty cents.

Occasionally representatives of the BOSTON AMERICAN found persons who used electric light only, and who declared at first that they were not interested in the proposed reduction of the price of gas. In every instance, however, the fact has been pointed out to them that the proposition not only embraces a cut in the price of gas furnished to citizens of Boston but to the city as well, and that they would benefit if the city were to pay less, they favored the petition at once.

In many of the districts, the women manifested more interest in the proposal than the men. They declared in most cases that they had the gas bills to pay each month and that a saving of twenty per cent every month would mean adding many comforts to the household.

Probably one of the most indignant persons found at all was a woman in the suburbs which she has suffered at the hands of the people in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the most peculiar one that it is declared that many be heard similar to that that many be heard.

A almost any section of Boston.

To a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter Mrs. Allen said:

"I am one of the many who are glad to learn that at last the gas situation is being looked into. I occupy a suite of six rooms and use from one to three gas jets of an evening—never more. My bills for 1903 amounted to $22.62; 1902, $22.62; 1904, up to October 18, $38.

"What I should like to ask is why has there been such an enormous difference in the cost of my gas at so short a time. I am positive that I have not been burning any more during the last year than I did three years ago, and yet I presume that this year my gas bills will amount to $50.

"What use is there to complain at the gas office? A laugh in your face is your only reward. And why do they laugh? Because we are the 'E. P. Market.' It is a case of pay up, ask no questions, or the gas is turned off. I am for eighty-cent gas or anything else that will relieve the unbearable condition which I have shown prevails so far as I personally am concerned."

SUBURBS ACTIVE FOR 80-CENT GAS

INTENSELY interested in the BOSTON AMERICAN'S campaign for cheaper gas are the members of the suburban improvement associations. Aroused to the opportunity which is presented of at last having a concerted movement in favor of the lower rate, they are getting ready to have monster endorsements of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition.

Colonel Thomas F. Doherty, president of the Harvard Improvement Association, and Colonel William H. Oakes, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association, have already taken steps to turn out big delegations who will vote unanimously in favor of getting into the fight and staying there.

Colonel Oakes Will Call a Special Meeting.

The Charlestown Association does not meet until the third Wednesday. But so near is the subject to the members that Colonel Oakes feels sure that they will demand a special meeting at which they may be permitted to take favorable action in regard to supporting the petition.

"I shall confer with the other officers on Saturday," said Colonel Oakes to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter yesterday, "in regard to calling a special meeting for the purpose of endorsing this petition and getting into the fight. I think this is important enough for us to consider at a special meeting. Charlestown has been after cheaper gas for years and now that the opportunity is presented of getting it, everyone will want to get into the fight."

An Endorsement from Harvard Worth Having.

"We will give you an endorsement of your petition," said Colonel Thomas F. Doherty, president of the Harvard Improvement Association. "It will be an endorsement worth having. You can get all the signers to your petition that you want right here in Dorchester. We have been after this thing for years.

"Next Thursday our association meets. By that time the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition will have been thoroughly discussed. Look for a big endorsement at that meeting. It will come and will be gladly given."

President Edward P. Bailey of the South Boston Citizens' Association is out after a special meeting. One may be called early next week. Every man, woman and child in South Boston is interested in this question of a lower price for gas. It interests everyone in a house where gas bills are paid. The matter will be brought before our association for action.

CHARLESTOWN TO TALK ABOUT GAS

By William H. Oakes,
President Charlestown Improvement Association.

IT seems that with the present price of coal that gas ought to be furnished to the public at 80 cents per thousand and still show a good profit to the manufacturer. If it could be sold at that price it would certainly be used in larger quantities, so that the company would probably benefit according to the old saying, "Quick sales and small profits."

In voicing the opinion of the Charlestown Improvement Association's members, I can say that they feel that gas should be furnished to the residents of the district at a very much lower figure than it is at present.

While the subject has been agitated more or less for a long time among the leading citizens of Charlestown, we have never taken any action or recommendation regarding the price gas should be furnished, but the association, I know, would be very glad indeed to indorse the Mayor's recommendation for gas at the figure named.

The subject will probably be brought up at a meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association on the third Wednesday of this month, and we still undoubtedly take action upon it.

If gas can be manufactured at 80 cents and at a profit, it should be done.

STARK FAVORS 50-CENT RATE FOR GAS

By James H. Stark,
Ex-President Savin Hill Improvement Association.

MY opinion is that gas should not exceed 50 cents a thousand. At a legislative hearing a year or more ago it was brought forth that the Everett gas plant supplied gas to the various companies at the rate of 25 cents per thousand, and that it cost five cents more to enrich it.

Therefore 60 cents even would be leaving a very handsome margin of profit. In my opinion, the various gas companies should be owned by the various municipalities in which they are located. In that case the gas would cost the city little or nothing, as it has been proven that the by-products would pay for the cost of manufacturing, so it costs nothing to produce. In other words the gas would be profitable even if it were allowed to go to waste or given away free, for the by-products from the coal would give sufficient remuneration.

It will be well for the municipalities when they own the gas plants, provided that we have an honest form of municipal government as there is in England.

There are a number of the cities manufacturing their own gas to the great profit of the taxpayers.

If the city of Boston were to make its own gas it would reduce the rate of 25 cents to the consumers, and the average rate would be somewhere about 25 cents a thousand.

The sentiment in Dorchester is that the price of gas should be reduced to a still lower figure, especially since we have at present the nuisance of having two large gas houses in Dorchester, which contaminate the waters of the bay and make a great smoke nuisance which we find almost impossible to control.

We appreciate the fact, however, that the cost of gas in the past twenty-five years has been reduced from $4 per thousand to $1 per thousand, but that is due entirely to the method of manufacturing and the use of water gas in connection with the same.

COLONEL DOHERTY ON THE GAS FIGHT

By Colonel Thomas F. Doherty,
President Harvard Improvement Association.

THIS plan of the BOSTON AMERICAN is admirable and should succeed if the people get into the fight. I have but one fault to find with it, and that is that it does not go far enough. I have gone into this subject at some length and know what I am talking about. The petition should ask for 50-cent gas, thereby being fortified against a compromise on the part of the gas company. The company is sure to come to a compromise, and then we shall know what we should have.

I have always been in favor of the municipal ownership of the public utilities. I do not want to see certain capitalists waxing rich at the expense of the great majority of the citizens. I want them to make a certain rightful profit for their capital, but the way they are doing now is shameful.

Gas Magnates Confounded.

When the city of Philadelphia manufactured its own gas the people paid $1 per thousand cubic feet for it. The city paid nothing, and all public buildings received light for nothing. A number of capitalists conceived the idea of getting that property into their hands. After a deal of manoeuvring they achieved their end and guaranteed free lighting to the city, as well as 10 per cent. of the profits. Even at that the company made money and is making money to-day.

The profits from gas production are enormous. In the old days it was made of anthracite coal and the residual was wasted. Now all is changed. The residual is used for something else, which is sold, and the result is that the expenses of the production are diminished. I really and truly believe that the gas company can afford to make gas at no more than 25 cents per thousand cubic feet. Selling it at 50 cents, therefore, allows them 100 per cent. profit. What more can be wanted?

Had Considered Lower Price.

At the last meeting of the Harvard Improvement Association the question of the price of gas came up and elicited much debate among the members. This was two months ago, and it was decided to leave the question to a committee to be appointed at the following meeting. This meeting comes next Thursday, and the question will arouse a deal of attention in the light of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition.

I am sure that the petition will be successful. I know that nothing could be thought of which would please the common man more than that the utilities, in the use of which he is at the mercy of the great corporations, should be regulated. If the matter was well probed it would be found that we could have 50-cent gas and 3-cent fares on the street railroads, and even then the companies would be making huge profits. I wish the BOSTON AMERICAN all success, for it is working for a public good.

80-CENT GAS IS WANTED SAY THESE TO THE AMERICAN

JAMES J. McVEY, Socialist Candidate for Congress in the Ninth District:

The BOSTON AMERICAN has the right idea, and I hope it will be successful in the fight against the gas companies. I hope to see the question carried still further by having municipal ownership of the gas plants.

MORRIS SILVERSTEIN, No. 128 Salem Street:

As one of the many thousands of gas consumers in this city I appreciate the work being done by the BOSTON AMERICAN in regard to cheaper gas. I think the demand is reasonable, and I think means should be taken to compell the gas companies to make the reduction.

M. J. LEONARD, No. 128 Boylston street, Jamaica Plain:

It is an excellent idea, and I hope that it will be successful. It is about time that the gas companies were made to make some concessions to the consumers.

HENRY HANSEN, No. 73 Eutaw street, East Boston:

The BOSTON AMERICAN is doing a great thing in bringing the question of cheaper gas before the public, and should have the support of every gas consumer in the city in the fight. It seems that if smaller cities secure gas at rates below a dollar that a city with the population that Boston has should receive at least 80-cent gas.

THOMAS SHEEHAN, Parsons street, Brighton:

Something ought to be done to reduce the price of gas in this city, and I hope to see the BOSTON AMERICAN successful in its endeavor to have it reduced. The only objection that may be raised is that the quality will probably not be as good as that sold now.

FRANK AKINS, No. 34 Stratton street, Brighton:

The price could be reduced, I should think, to that asked for without giving a poorer quality.

WILLIAM HAGERTY, No. 88 Parsons street, Brighton:

I think the price will be reduced after the companies and the gas commissioners learn of the wants of the people. I have heard it said that the companies could manufacture and sell gas at a much lower rate than asked for by the people.

GEORGE WOODS, Washington street, Brighton:

The price of gas could easily be reduced. It seems to me, without any great injury to the companies. I have known the price to be greater one month than another when it has been impossible to use any greater amount of gas. There is little doubt in my mind but what it will be reduced.

JOHN D. M'KENZIE, No. 563 Washington street, Brighton:

I certainly have no objection to reducing the price of gas if it is going to be by saying to me, and I do not think there will be any objection to reducing it when the appeals of the people are learned through the BOSTON AMERICAN.

Vote For

Henry E. Bellew

—FOR—

Clerk of the Superior Court

The Bar Association of the City of Boston, composed of eight hundred and eleven lawyers practicing in this county, at a meeting specially called, indorsed his candidacy with only ten dissenting votes.

Skin Tortures

From Pimples to Scrofula

From infancy to age, are instantly relieved and speedily, permanently, and economically cured by warm baths of CUTICURA SOAP and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, when all else fails.

VISITING CARDS 57-63 Franklin St., Boston. | WARD'S

Boston's Best Citizens ENDORSE John A. Sullivan

Read editorial in Boston Herald, Nov. 6, 1904.

CONGRESSMAN SULLIVAN.

The signatures attached to the indorsement of Congressman Sullivan for re-election in the 11th District are of a character to denote an appreciation of his character and public services by citizens of his district whose approbation is something worth having and deserving. Such names as these are not ordinarily found appended to a certificate that is not merited. Congressman Sullivan has unquestionably deserved the continued support of his constituents, who are justified in their expressed belief that his record entitles him to their earnest favor and confidence. With all due respect to his opponent, Mr. Foss, and what he stands for, it is certainly a fair question whether a Democratic congressman cannot render better service to his constituents than a Republican who is practically ostracized by the leaders of his party.

NOW AND ARTISTIC EFFECTS IN FLOWERS FRESH AND GROWING NEWMAN & SONS COR. P. ST. 51 TREMONT ST.

Prevent all colds. Do it now.

Preventics, prevent Colds and Grippe, at the moment they appear. Taken a day or two it cures in most cases. Breasant, harmless candy tablets, 25 cents. Quicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or by mail. Box 116, Buffalo, N.Y.

—Take a Preventic

WHO IS KLEIN?

ANNOUNCEMENT

We Desire to Inform You That Our

Fall and Winter Clothing

For men, women and children is now on exhibition, ready for your inspection, and on sale on easy terms of credit.

You will find that we have selected with the greatest care the latest and most approved styles, the best and most durable fabrics, and that the workmanship of all our clothing surpasses all other for superior finish.

Our prices are moderate and our terms of credit easy.

We shall be pleased to have you call at your earliest convenience and inspect our clothing. You can buy now, early in the season, and make your selections from a large and varied stock, as no deposit is required at time of purchase.

We feel confident that we can satisfy you in every way, style, fabrics, workmanship, prices and terms, and trust that we shall be favored with your patronage this season.

Very respectfully,

Boyle Bros.

America's Greatest Credit Clothiers. Originators of the Money Down.

853 Washington Street

GREEN STORE—SOUTH END

Between Hollis and Dover Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS

To the Voters of Suffolk County.

(Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.)

If you want to vote against the Suffolk County Ring, Sheriff Seavey, and vote for

James A. Watson

the candidate whose name will not appear on the official ballot November 8, 1904, you can do so by the right given you by the Australian ballot law and the following these directions:

SHERIFF—Suffolk County. Mark One

Patrick Mahoney - - - Democrat-Social
of Boston.

Fred H. Seavey - Republican-Democrat
of Boston.

In the blank space under Seavey's name write the following: JAMES A. WATSON, Ward 18, and mark a cross [X] in the square opposite the name and address. Truly yours,

JAMES A. WATSON,
6 Bicknell Avenue, Ward 18, Boston.

Cut this Ad Out and Take to the Booth with You

DEMOCRATS CLAIM 273, REPUBLICANS 314 ELECTORAL VOTES

REPUBLICANS HAVE $5,000,000 FUND

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE CHARGES HUGE TRUST CONTRIBUTIONS.

Continued from First Page.

of the Democratic candidate for President and the admissions of the Republican candidate and his leaders, and substantiated by facts brought out by the Democratic National Committee, is that a vote for the Republican party is a vote for the Trusts.

$5,000,000 IN TRUST FUND.

In his powerful answer to the personal letter of the President, Judge Parker on Saturday night made clear that he had instructed his campaign managers to accept no money from the trusts.

The Republican leaders, in the last words of the canvass, have practically admitted the possession of a great campaign fund, said by the Democrats to amount to $5,000,000.

This, then, is the question before the country, according to the Democratic National Committee: "Shall a majority of votes be cast for the candidate of the party whose success is so important to the predatory trusts that they are willing to pay $5,000,000 to achieve it, or for the candidate who has refused to accept contributions from the trusts?"

The campaign is over, except for the balloting. And at this last moment the managers of both par ties claim victory for their forces.

TAGGART'S PREDICTION.

"Judge Parker will have at least 273 electoral votes," says Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee. This will give him a margin of thirty-four electoral votes.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee claims 314 electoral votes, which would elect President Roosevelt by a majority of seventy-five.

Following the example of Judge Parker, the Democrats have become aggressive and defiant. The Republicans, perhaps with memories of the landslide of 1892 in their minds, have become meek and lowly in earnest. Forced under the lash of Judge Parker's statement to rush into print at the last moment, President Roosevelt has shown the sudden fear of the party that the basis of trust domination may have defeated its candidate. Judge Parker's reply, in which he denies that the trusts have helped his campaign, and points out that the President has admitted their assistance to the Republicans, has counterbalanced any effort Mr. Roosevelt's letter might have had.

CLAIMS OF EACH PARTY.

The Democrats expect to carry Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Connecticut, Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Chairman Thomas Taggart says: "Say to every one that the National Democratic ticket is safe."

No less confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's success is expressed by Chairman Cortelyou for the Republicans.

"As a final forecast," he says, "I see no reason to change my previous statement, and I adhere to that after receiving full, final reports from all over the United States. I am satisfied the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President will carry every northern State, with the possible exception of Maryland and Nevada, and will have not more less than 314 of the 476 doubtful States.

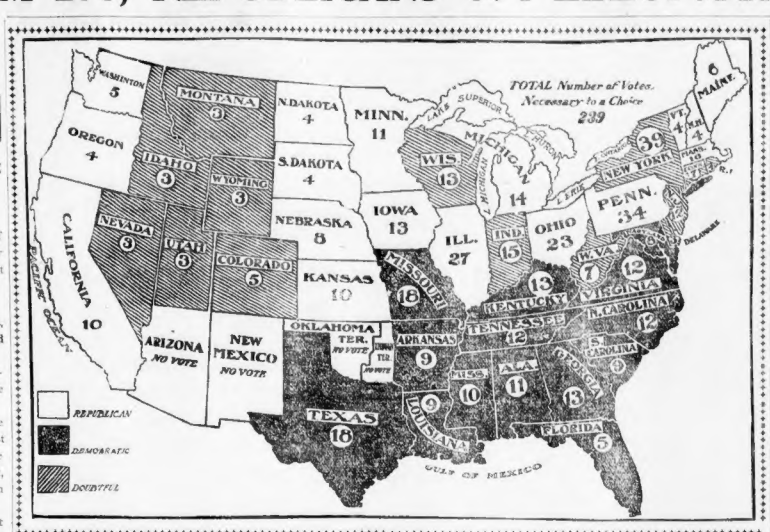
Both campaign managers claim all the doubtful states.

The fight has been hottest in New York, Indiana, West Virginia, Connecticut and New Jersey, and on the battle closes the confidence of Democrats over the result in those Commonwealths has increased.

EXPECT TO ELECT DOUGLAS.

In Massachusetts, Democrats expect to elect Hon. William L. Douglas as Governor. They believe he will carry Boston by a tremendous plurality and make astonishing gains over Colonel Guston's vote in 1902 throughout the State.

"I have every assurance that this vote will be in our favor to-morrow," said W. R. Buchanan, manager of Mr. Douglas's campaign. "But there are so many unc certain factors I do not care to give figures. The people of Massachusetts demand that something be done by the national government toward reciprocity, and Mr. Douglas, if elected, will act. The labor vote of the State, as well as the vote of a number of the business interests, will support Mr. Douglas, and I am very confident of his election."



MAP SHOWING POLITICAL OUTLOOK BY STATES, WITH ELECTORAL VOTES OF EACH.

CLEVELAND ON CORTELYOU AS MACHINE HEAD

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Former President Grover Cleveland in an interview replies to President Roosevelt's reference, in his recent defence of the selection of Chairman Cortelyou as head of the National Committee, to the fact that Cortelyou was President Cleveland's executive clerk at the White House. Said the former President:

"I see that Mr. Roosevelt in his statement in defence of himself and Mr. Cortelyou refers to the latter as having been my executive clerk in the White House. He might have gone further and spoken of my high opinion of Mr. Cortelyou, amounting to personal attachment.

"From this arises my condemnation of the action of Mr. Roosevelt in putting him at the head of the Republican National Committee, and this has nothing to do with the question as to whether or not Mr. Cortelyou has or has not improperly or otherwise secured or obtained contributions from trusts and combinations for campaign purposes. With this controversy I have nothing to do. My complaint is of a different sort.

Won Promotion by Merit.

"Mr. Cortelyou before his selection as the head of a partisan National Committee, with all it implies, was pre-eminently the best illustration the country afforded of the useful and beneficent operation of civil service reform. Without influence or powerful friends he earned a humble place in the public service through civil service examination. He rose step by step through his own merits to positions of the most delicate and confidential character, and when he was put at the head of an important and new department of the Government and took a place among the members of the President's Cabinet, I believe that there was not a right-thinking man in the United States who did not rejoice in his achievement as well earned, and I am sure every sincere civil service reformer was gratified by the opportunity afforded to point to so convincing a justification of the reform.

"In the last place, his friends or the friends of Civil Service Reform would have thought of us, one he could appropriately occupy the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the last thing he could have expected him to do was to resign his well-earned and befitting Cabinet position to enter such a place.

"I regard it a distinct loss to the cause of civil reform that Mr. Cortelyou should have gravitated to duties and work so far removed from the special line of relationship to this reform, or even to the best interests of the country.

"It is to my belief most unfortunate that Mr. Cortelyou severed connection with civil duties, as it seems to be conceded, he will after the election be left without any place not in illustration of Civil Service reform, but in pursuit of the work performed, and, to say the worst of it, the most suspicious partisan service."

DOUGLAS IS SURE OF HIS ELECTION

BROCKTON, Nov. 7.—In his ante election statement to the voters of Massachusetts issued to-night, the Democratic candidate for Governor, expresses the conviction that he will be elected, and defends the allegations against him made by Governor Bates. His statement is vigorous in text and right to the point.

Mr. Douglas has almost entirely recovered from the cold which compelled his retirement from the campaign speaking last week, but his physician has advised against his appearing to-day or this evening, fearing a relapse on account of the weather.

Mr. Douglas's statement follows:

"I Shall Be Elected.'

"I have every assurance that I shall be elected. I expect the labor vote and the conservative business vote of the State, irrespective of parties. It would not be well for me to state by what plurality I expect to win, as there are too many uncertain factors.

"Governor Bates has stated that if I were elected Governor I would not be able to accomplish anything. If elected Governor I should recommend the appointment of a State commission to consider the industrial needs of Massachusetts as affected by tariff duties and reciprocity treaties. This should be a commission composed of representative manufacturers, merchants, workingmen and farmers, and I believe its conclusions would have great weight, even with a Republican Legislature.

Equalization of Tariff.

"If we could later get a referendum vote requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor certain tariff and reciprocity legislation, it would compel Washington to give Massachusetts what she has a right to expect—an equalization of the tariff law.

"I believe my election would have much effect in Washington. So long as the Governorship is a mere Republican State, we shall continue to give six dollars for every dollar received in tariff favors. If the people of Massachusetts want relief they should vote for me.

"Governor Bates has criticised my labor record, but for sixteen years out a whole term stopped, not a person has been discharged, or a day's pay been lost on account of labor troubles in my factory

His Labor Record.

"I was the first man to introduce the arbitration law, and I secured its adoption by our Legislature. Since that time it has been adopted in thirty States. I also introduced the weekly payment law.

"The incident in my business life which Governor Bates has brought up, the lasting early in 1887, was against the introduction of modern machinery. There was no question of hours or wages. Within three weeks the men completely reversed their position and indorsed mine.

"Governor Bates has said that I once refused arbitration, I never did. He said I ran my factory on Labor Day, which is equally false. I have been surprised that Governor Bates has made such statements upon insufficient information. I do not believe that he intended to misrepresent me."

PUZZLING OVER DOUBTFUL STATES

What of the doubtful States?

This is the question that is agitating the minds of prominent politicians from Boston to San Francisco, and many amateurs as well. Yet it is undoubtedly a fact that thousands of voters who use the words "doubtful States" glibly enough do not know just what States they are for how to estimate what they may be expected to do in the present campaign.

Harper's Weekly of the current week has prepared a series of elaborate and carefully compiled tables which are especially timely at this time and from them the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN culls the following statements that will interest everyone.

During the past twenty-eight years certain States have seldom varied in the direction of their electoral vote—and they have come to be regarded as absolutely certain States.

It is as certain as anything can be in this world that the following States will vote for electors for Parker and Davis on November 8: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Nevada.

It is equally certain that the following sixteen will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

Eighty-five Needed to Elect.

The "certain" States in this Democratic list represent 154 votes out of 476, or more than one-third. Two hundred and thirty-nine votes are necessary for a choice. Thus, when the "certain" States have been counted, there are remaining eighty-five votes in the electoral college to be secured to elect Judge Parker.

The Republican "certain" States represent 163 electoral votes, which means that the Republicans must secure seventy-six votes from States that are commonly regarded as doubtful to win.

If, as is highly probable, the Democrats carry every State in the "certain" list given above, and can carry New York (thirty-nine electoral votes), New Jersey (twelve), Connecticut (seven), Indiana (fifteen), Montana (three), Idaho (three), and Maryland (eight), they will win and have two electoral votes to spare.

If, on the other hand, they lose the Eastern and middle group of doubtful States, saving only Maryland and Delaware, they will need the electoral votes of West Virginia (seven), Indiana (fifteen), Illinois (twenty-seven), Wisconsin (thirteen), North Dakota (four), Montana (three), Colorado (five), and Idaho (three) to win.

The necessities on the Republican side are fully as interesting a study. If all the specified "certain" States actually cast Republican pluralities, which is highly probable, and the Republicans carry New York (thirty-nine electoral votes), New Jersey (twelve) and Connecticut (seven), they will win with two votes to spare.

But, of course, New York and New Jersey may—as is quite generally expected by Democrats—swing in the opposite direction, in which case it would be necessary for the electoral vote of Illinois (or any plemented by Connecticut (seven), West Virginia (seven), California (ten), Wisconsin (thirteen), North Dakota (four), Colorado (five), Delaware (three) and Utah (three). As Connecticut usually goes in the same direction as New York and New Jersey, and as Indiana is liable to vote as New York, as Indiana is liable to vote as New York votes, according to past record, the only way of making the necessary number would fall on Maryland, which is very strongly inclined at the present time toward the Democratic column.

Many combinations of possible winnings and losses may be made up by the aid of the following basic information as to the standing of the doubtful States during the last twenty-eight years, or eight presidential campaigns.

Record in Past Elections.

Connecticut has seven electoral votes. In eight campaigns it has gone Republican four times and Democratic four times.

New York has thirty-nine electoral votes. It has gone Republican five times and Democratic three times in eight campaigns.

New Jersey has its electoral vote and has gone Democratic five times and Republican three in twenty-eight years.

Maryland has eight votes. It has gone Republican but two out of the last two presidential campaigns, previous to which it went Democratic six times.

Delaware has three votes. It has gone Democratic but three times and Republican three in eight elections.

West Virginia has seven electoral votes. It has the record of five Democratic and three Republican victories in the past eight campaigns.

Indiana has fifteen votes. Five times in eight campaigns it has gone Republican, three times Democratic.

Illinois has twenty-seven electoral votes. It has gone Republican seven times out of eight.

Wisconsin, a Western State, has thirteen votes. It also has gone Republican seven times in the last twenty-eight years, having gone Democratic but once.

Montana has three electoral votes. This State has been but two presidential campaigns. In 1892 it went Republican by 1,000. It went for Bryan in the last two campaigns by 32,000 and 12,000.

Colorado has five votes. In its six presidential elections it has gone Republican three times, Democratic once, Populist once, and for the fusion Democratic and Silver ticket once.

If the Republicans should lose New York, they might also lose New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Colorado and Montana, and yet win.

Again, the Republicans might lose New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia, and either Indiana or Wisconsin, and yet have a safe majority if they carried all the other doubtful States.

If New York, Indiana and Wisconsin were lost by the Republicans, they would still win if they should carry Illinois, New Jersey, California, Connecticut, West Virginia, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah and Idaho.

On the other hand, if the Democrats carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia, they would not need only the votes of either Indiana or Wisconsin or the combination of Colorado, Montana and Idaho to make up the required majority.

If the Democrats should lose New Jersey, but carry New York, Connecticut, Maryland and West Virginia, they could win by receiving the votes of Illinois alone, or Indiana and Wisconsin together, or Indiana and California, or the four states—Indiana, Colorado, Montana and Idaho.

DEMOCRATS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

Your Convention in 1881 Unanimously Resolved:

"That all officers connected with the administration of justice should be, as far as possible, removed from political assaults or control, and that honesty and efficiency alone should be the qualities looked for in such officers."

Vote for Henry E. Bellew

for Clerk of the Superior Civil Court for Suffolk County, an honest and efficient assistant clerk of that Court for the past 16 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic — GROWS HAIR RESTORES COLOR STOPS DANDRUFF — Money back if not satisfied — Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED BY FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE.

Mrs. A. Shaw, of 222 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass., says: "A hard cold and lung trouble had left me thoroughly run down, and I improved so much by taking Father John's Medicine, I gave it to my seven-year-old daughter, in whose general health there has since been a marked improvement. Nothing equals your medicine as a tonic. I highly recommend it."

KUNTS LAXATIVE MINTS — BEST COUGH DROP EVER MADE — PRICE 5 CENTS

CLEAR WEATHER FOR BOSTON VOTERS; SNOW UP STATE

Snow flurries are predicted for Western New England on election day. Boston and the section along the Eastern coast will have clear weather.

Local Forecaster Smith prophesies that when the first voters go to the polls early to-morrow morning the mercury will be in the vicinity of the freezing point as it was this morning, but when the sun gets up the temperature will rise until it will be a very comfortable day. "Seasonable weather," Mr. Smith calls it.

The state of the weather always has had more or less to do with the result of elections. Good weather usually means a heavy Republican vote, while stormy weather means a falling-off in the Republican vote and a consequent benefit to the Democrats.

So far as the weather man knows, the weather to-day is a fair indication of what it will be to-morrow in all parts of the country. In Boston the mercury stood at thirty-four degrees early to-day and ranged from that to thirty-six degrees at other New England points during the forenoon the mercury rose slowly to forty to forty-eight degrees. There was a slight flurry of snow in Northwestern New England, but no storm of any magnitude anywhere.

Indications point to fair weather for the whole country, except that there may be rain in Washington and Oregon.

5,000 BABIES KISSED BY NEW YORK CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle estimates that he has kissed more than 5,000 babies during his campaign for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District. If re-elected, as he believes he will be, he says that it will be entirely due to the parents of the little ones.

Goldfogle is a bachelor, and so is Joseph Levenson, his Republican opponent. Both have supporting them their share of the young girls in the congressional district.

Colds, Cramps, Pains, Chills, Grip. Worth its weight in gold as cure or preventive is Sanford's Ginger, best of warming stomachics.

$500 TO $900 NOW THE ODDS ON ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Betting odd on Roosevelt's election lengthened slightly today on the curb, the early offers being $500 to $900 that he will win. Herrick remains favorite in the gubernatorial race in New York State at $1,000 to $800.

Charles F. Murphy, No. 52 Wall street, this morning offered $5,000 to $2,500 that Roosevelt carries New York, $5,000 even that Roosevelt carries New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and West Virginia deposited with him for any offer of Roosevelt will get 300 or more electoral votes.

George Considine, at the Metropole, gave notice that he had $50,000 of Parker money deposited within for any offer of Roosevelt money of 5 to 4.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel two or three offers of Higgins to Herrick were quickly found no takers. At the Hoffman House a stranger gave out $5,000 at $2,000 of Roosevelt money to offer at 4 to 1.

LITTLE BETTING ON THE ELECTION IN STATE STREET

Sporting blood on State street has not been greatly stirred by election possibilities this year, and while it is claimed that $2,000,000 has passed in Wall street at odds of four or five to one, it is doubtful if $10,000 has been put up in Boston's financial centre on the result of the election.

Members of the Boston Stock Exchange who were asked to-day by a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter to name the betting situation in their district, said as a rule there was no betting situation to size up.

New York brokers stirred over that they would like to get some Boston money at the rate of $2,000 to $500 on Roosevelt carrying the election, but were found no takers. A few of the brokers were willing to put up small sums at the rate of four to one on Roosevelt.

Nassau Hamlin said he would put up money on Roosevelt at the rate of $400 to $100, but he could find no takers.

Lowell D. Hoyt, who is regarded as the State street's Hoyle on all sporting matters, said he considered it a very quiet ante-election situation.

Some of the brokers expressed the belief that Roosevelt would carry New York, but that Herrick would defeat Higgins.

BOSTON AMERICAN ELECTION NIGHT BULLETINS

Will Be Displayed To-morrow Night at Two Places:

ADAMS SQUARE, CHURCHGREEN SQUARE, JUNCTION OF SUMMER, BEDFORD AND LINCOLN STS.

ALSO AT

You can learn the result of the election earlier from these bulletins than from any other—YOU CAN SEE EVERYTHING WITHOUT STANDING ON THE CAR TRACKS.

TWO BIOGRAPH MACHINES, the best moving picture machines in the world, have been secured by the Boston American, one for each of its election bulletin screens—Don't fail to see these marvelous pictures.

PLENTY OF ROOM! FREE FOR ALL! COME EVERYBODY!

WOMEN DISCUSSING QUESTION SHALL MARY A. ROGERS HANG?

ELEANOR AMES FINDS NO PITY FOR SLAYER

Says Club Women Agree She Should Pay the Penalty for Most Brutal Crime.

LEADERS STATE VIEWS

MRS. MARY A. ROGERS.

SHALL THIS WOMAN BE HANGED?

By Eleanor Ames.

Special to the Boston American.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7.—Club women here are discussing a subject more serious than pleasant—the right to take life.

It is a topic which creeps in at every club meeting, and which comes up in the course of every feminine conversation. Although here name does not always figure in the discussion, it is the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers, in solitary confinement, under sentence of death at Windsor, which determines the trend of thought.

Nowhere else in all of New England have I found the sturdy New England traits more strongly marked than in Vermont.

There is first and foremost the New England conscience, in no wise stultified and ever alert. Then there is the firm belief in the performance of duty at whatever cost.

There is the demand for justice. And dominating all the calm, well thought out, deliberation of the subject at hand, and the cold blooded, level headed judgment, which in great crises has proven itself of sterling worth.

Not Woman of Impulse.

I have yet to discover a Vermont woman, worthy of consideration, whom I believe would act upon impulse alone.

They all seem to know what they are doing, and why they are doing it in regard to the problem now confronting the State, as to the wisdom of capital punishment being abolished, I think I may safely say that out a man in the entire legislative body has given the subject more careful consideration than have the women. None has weighed it in more just scales. None has thought over it more seriously and with calmer mind.

There are no hysterics, nor heroics, nor slushy sentiment has biased the opinions of Vermont women. In their analytical, logical way they have practically agreed on one point, namely, that capital punishment should be abolished, if—by so doing the safety to society at large would be as well insured.

Also, upon one other point are they united. If capital punishment is not to be abolished, then Mrs. Rogers should pay to full the penalty of her crime. The demands of the law should be met. There should be no commutation of sentence. There should be no mercy shown because she is a woman.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with at least a dozen of the leading lights of club life here.

They were all women of the highest standing, most of them with social matters, none of them extremists, and all domestic souls who believe that the home holds the best field for a woman's best efforts.

No Pity for Mrs. Rogers.

Not from one of these women did I hear a word of pity for Mrs. Rogers, nor a single plea for leniency.

On the contrary, they declared that her crime was so horrible in its inception and execution that its planner stands as a disgrace to her sex, a menace to the world, and should meet the extreme penalty of the law.

Even the oft-brought-forward plea that Mrs. Rogers is mentally incompetent arouses no sympathy and but little excuse in their minds. They declare that if she was competent to do some of the really deep and clever things that she did, then she was competent to understand the difference between right and wrong.

The club situation in Montpelier is different from that in many towns. There is one big woman's club to which every one belongs.

But there are numerous smaller organizations which are doing a lot of good work.

There are two favored forms of club life, I find, one the literary and the other purely for recreation. Reading clubs and whist clubs make up the program, and wisely enough the same members usually belong to both, in that way gaining the variety which makes life worth living.

Each church society has its literary club, there is a club connected with the library, and there is the Garnet Seal, which is a Chautauqua organization.

Then there is the W. C. T. U., which in the past two years has seen the existence of a local option law, with many backslidings, and there is a club which has for its motto equal rights for men and women, which includes political equality for the sexes as the chief principle.

And to this list the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., and Mrs. Julia Chandler, who bears the distinction, I understand, of being the only living Grand Dame in town, and you have the clubs fairly listed.

And as I said before, the chief subject for discussion this week is the case of the wiping out of the capital punishment law, a thing of which has been before the time and again in the Vermont Legislature, but which at this moment is given a vital interest by the case of Mrs. Rogers.

Among the women whose opinions I am permitted to quote is Mrs. G. F. Richardson, who lives in a handsome home on Mather Terrace.

Mrs. Richardson is president of the Athenaeum Club, which is the largest club in the alliance is that organization which includes all the women's clubs and societies for women's work in the church. She is also a leading member of the Garnet Seal, a prominent W. C. T. U. worker and a woman of public spirit and energy.

"I have never been able to make up my mind to my own satisfaction," said Mrs. Richardson, "that I believe in capital punishment. It seems to me such a terrible thing to take life under any circumstances, even for punishment. I am not a crank, but it is necessary for the protection of society? It is the law, and the law is just as such should be carried out.

"Of what use is the law if it is not to be obeyed?

"If ever a wilful, hideous, premeditated murder was committed it was when Mrs. Rogers killed her husband.

"They have declared she was ignorant. Ignorance could not be accepted as an excuse. She was capable of committing such a crime. She should suffer the penalty.

"I should be glad to see the Legislature decide against capital punishment. I should be sorry to see it commute Mrs. Rogers's sentence. That would only hold the law up to ridicule. Of what use is the law if it says that people committing murder must pay the penalty and then at the last moment execution that sentence is changed to life imprisonment? I believe that the law should be carried out to the letter. In that case Mrs. Rogers should hang.

Hanging is Terrible.

Mrs. W. A. Briggs, regent of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., and whose home is one of the most luxurious in town, while Mrs. Briggs is considered one of the most brilliant hostesses, concurs in Mrs. Richardson's views. She thinks it is a terrible thing that even capital life taking should be necessary.

"Still," she explained, "the law is the law and should be obeyed. I can offer no better solution of the question. If there can be devised any means of caring for such criminals as Mrs. Rogers without executing them, it should like to see it put into effect.

"I can think of no more contemptible crime in the annals of history than was hers. If she had killed her husband in a passion of thuper or in self-defense, as a woman but would have felt sympathy for her. But to lure him to death by a display of affection makes her deed too horrible for words.

"I have heard it said that she was of the lowest order of woman both mentally and morally. I do not know as to that. What ever she might have been, however unfortunate her surroundings, it seems to me that she must have been able to see some of the good in the world, and to profit by such seeing.

"From what I know of the case I think she should pay the penalty in full. Such a woman on earth stands a menace to society and the world at large."

No woman in Montpelier has been a more earnest worker for woman's rights than has Mrs. Joel Foster, who since 1870 has been talking and studying and acting that women might have what she considers their rights.

"In the matter of punishment, I also believe in their rights," she declared. "If a man who commits murder pays for his crime with his life, then a woman who commits the same crime should pay the same penalty. No distinction should be made.

"If a woman exercise the same right to sin that a man does, then she should meet the same fate. Even in the matter of hanging I think that rights should be equal.

"I see no reason for Mrs. Rogers's sentence to be commuted, unless the law should be changed so that all sentences would be treated the same way."

Opposes Capital Punishment.

Mrs. A. D. Farwell, who is president of the Library League, and a member of several other largest clubs, in most of which she has at one time or another held office, is opposed to capital punishment. She would like to have the word hang wiped out of the legal dictionary. At the same time she believes that if ever anyone deserved the severest punishment for her crime it is Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. A. O. Cummings, also an active club member, and a woman of much executive ability, opposes bitterly the taking of life.

"What right has even the law to take life when it cannot give life?" she demanded. "Hanging savors too strongly of the dark ages. It is a relic of barbarism. It should be abolished.

"What would I suggest to take its place? Well, that's a hard question. I should say that life imprisonment might be a much worse fate than a sudden death if we could be sure that it was to be a life imprisonment. If we were sure that a criminal would not be pardoned or get at large. As for Mrs. Rogers, if anyone should, she should."

Some of the other leaders, as Mrs. Ella Brown Bailey, president of the Reading Club of the Church of the Messiah; Mrs. G. H. D. Denny, Mrs. L. P. Gleason, president of the Garnet Seal, and Mrs. T. J. Davitt, are out of town and cannot be reached, but there is reason to believe that if a census of the opinions of every club woman in Montpelier were obtainable 90 per cent would say, "Let Mrs. Rogers hang."

Pity for her seems an unknown quantity. Few believe that her sentence will be commuted, and the general belief is that if she is saved it will be because hanging shall be legally done away with.

Mr. John Spencer has his own opinion. He believes that Mrs. Rogers will hang and that her death will be the last execution Vermont will ever witness.

CENTRAL UNION GIVES STRIKING BAKERS A LIFT

The bakers' strike, which has been on now for twenty-eight weeks, was taken up vigorously at the meeting of the Central Labor Union. After appeals by Messrs. Walsh, Lipschultz and Barron, of Bakers' Union, No. 4, and Goldstein, of the Hebrew Bakers, a committee of thirty, representing various Boston unions, was appointed to assist the striking bakers.

President Frank H. McCarthy also appointed a committee to attend the public hearing of the Boston Transit Committee next Thursday at 10 o'clock, to request that the following conditions be adhered to in the construction of the new Washington street subway:

1. That citizens of Massachusetts be given the preference of employment.

2. That eight hours constitute a day's work for all mechanics and laborers.

3. That the wages of mechanics employed be not less than that required by the scale of the respective crafts of the organizations.

4. That not less than 25 cents an hour be paid to laborers.

Delegate Irlbeck, who will represent the Central Labor Union at the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco, was instructed to assist the delegates of the Massachusetts State branch in securing the passage of a law which will provide for a building trades section in the Central Labors Unions of the various cities.

An appeal from the State branch for aid for the Fall River strikers was read. Delegate Philip H. Sweet made his report of the doing of the State branch convention at Lynn. Credentials were received from the following organizations: Brass Workers, No. 35, Pattern Makers', Painters' No. 11, Correspondents' Union No. 58 and Electrical Workers' Union, No. 103.

Mrs. Mary R. McDowell, of Chicago, representing the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Union Label League and the Amalgamated Butcher Workers' Union, addressed the meeting on the recent strike in the Chicago stockyards. Mrs. McDowell, who has been among the workers in that city for the past ten years, said that the striking packers stood with the unskilled workmen with an unselfishness equal to that exhibited by John Burns led the striking dockers in London to victory.

Mrs. McDowell stated that there were 3,000,000 women working in factories in the United States. When the women have purchasing power, and the men should educate them to ask for the union label when buying goods.

3 RESCUED FROM DEATH BY FIREMEN

Occupants of Four-Story Hudson Street Tenement in Panic.

PROPERTY DAMAGE SLIGHT

Spectators cheered lustily while Boston firemen rescued Mr. and Mrs. E. Hedwin and Mrs. A. Molloy from a fire at No. 25 Hudson street early today. When the department arrived Mr. and Mrs. Redwin were screaming for help from the fourth floor front windows and Mrs. Molloy was appealing piteously from a window on the floor beneath. Smoke poured from all the front windows. The endangered men and women were about to jump.

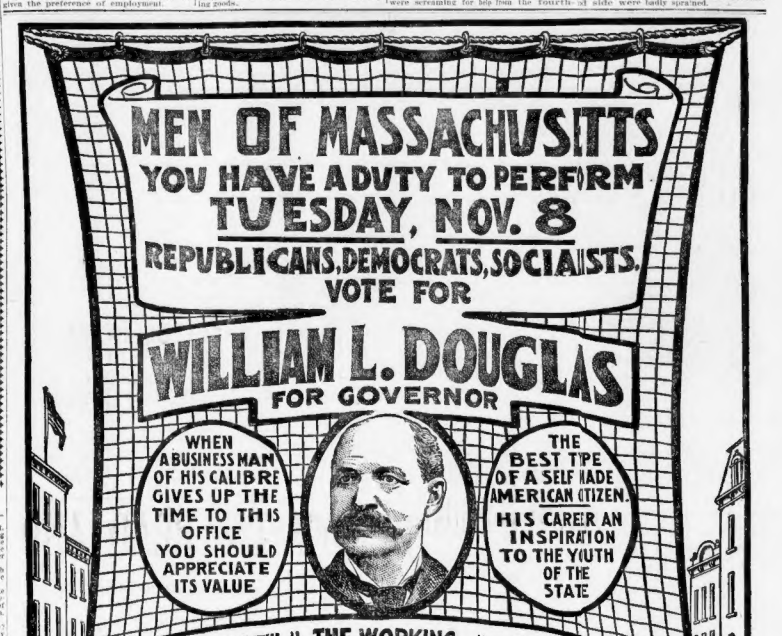
"Don't jump," yelled the firemen, running up extension ladders to the two windows. Six firemen mounted each ladder. The people at the windows were taken out by the bodily firemen, who passed to the men standing next on the ladders, then to the next and so on till all were safe on the ground.

The fire started in the basement of the apartments occupied by Mrs. Mary Hayes, who occupied the first and second floors. Mrs. Hayes had made a fire in the kitchen stove which it is thought became overheated and set fire to the woodwork.

Mrs. Hayes was in a bedroom dressing her children when she heard cries of fire, opening a door leading into the hall she found it filled with smoke, and without waiting to alarm the other tenants seized her children and rushed to the street. Both herself and children suffered from the effects of the smoke, but quickly recovered after being taken by the firemen to a neighboring house. The damage will not exceed $400.

WOMAN INJURED, THROWN FROM AUTO

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Frank A. Dillee is in a serious condition at her home on Appolon street suffering from injuries received when the machine she was riding in, an automobile in which she was driving with her husband. Her left shoulder at side were badly sprained.


MEN OF MASSACHUSITTS
YOU HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM
TUESDAY, NOV. 8
REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, SOCIALISTS,
VOTE FOR
WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS
FOR GOVERNOR
WHEN A BUSINESS MAN OF HIS CALIBRE GIVES UP THE TIME TO THIS OFFICE YOU SHOULD APPRECIATE ITS VALUE
THE BEST TYPE OF A SELF MADE AMERICAN CITIZEN. HIS CAREER AN INSPIRATION TO THE YOUTH OF THE STATE
THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN
THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND
RECIPROCITY'S CHAMPION
IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE

AGENTS.

BIRTH INSURANCE

The American Parents' Educational Association desires to employ the services of men and women of character, energy and ability, to act as agents for association and locality in introducing the principles of the American Birth Insurance Company, which pays a benefit to the parents of every baby born; a child of from $250 to $500. Science and best forms of insurance. Permanent position; either full or part time. Call or write 100 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE of machines, all makes; Domestic ..... $15.00, regular price $45.00
Standard Rotary ..... 25.00, regular price 60.00
Drop-head Household ..... 21.50, regular price 60.00
Drop-head Rotary ..... 29.50, regular price 60.00
Drop-head White Rotary ..... 29.50, regular price 60.00
Drop-head Singer ..... 29.50, regular price 60.00
Portable Singer ..... 19.50, regular price 40.00
STANDARD ROOMS, 173 Tremont St.

A ALL MAKES; second-hand, $2 to $10; new, $17.50 to $35; machines rented; repairs and supplies; ROBERT'S SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 1164 Washington st., opp. Dudley st. L. station; telephone Roxbury 954.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES AT 47 COURT ST.

Troubles of any kind; free advice; successful; private; reliable. Mrs. CHAS. C. ALLEN, Room 11, 47 Court st.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult me on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 42 Tremont st., room 913.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOU CAN EARN $25 weekly after 3 months in our Institute of Piano Tuning; call for circular. 18 Berkley st.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STITCHERS on overalls and jumpers on double needle machine. 21-23 Ellicott st.

WANTED—Young woman as artist model; state age, height and weight. B 18, Hearst's Boston American office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for men in bush, woodwork, mining, loggers, laborers, sawmill and factory; 10,000 men wanted daily. MARCH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 82 Beach st. MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1250 Hay.

THE BALL ROOM.

PROF. HEINEMANN'S ACADEMY—Finest in Boston; beginners' class Tues. and Thurs.; advanced class Friday; socials Wed. and Sat. Private lessons day or evening with music; lady or gentleman assistants. 170 Tremont st., or telephone.

HARRY ELLSWORTH MUNROE, Winthrop Hall, Odeon's Cor., Dor.; Electric Hall, Mt. Pleasant; dancing classes, assemblies, private lessons; terms reasonable. 1172 Dor.; residence 32 Virginia st., Dor.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Suffolk Hill; owner going to Europe; 9 rooms; all modern conveniences; 2 minutes to L; entrance 1,200 feet; lovely neighborhood; $4,000; $1,000 cash. Owner, 1 Pemberton sq., room 1, 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE or exchange for house in city, Framingham, Sandwich, Watertown or Newton, a 10-room house, with 2 acres of land, in Framingham; price $3,000; terms easy. Will exchange for horses; price $700. F. E. MANN, Milford, Mass.

NICE 7-acre farm, house 7 rooms, barn 30x40 with cellar; 2 acres of wood; keeps 2 horse and chickens, hen logs, farm wagon, plow, harrow, cultivator, sleds, etc.; 1 mile to station; 1 hour to Boston; will sell cheap; parts pass the door. F. E. MANN, Milford, Mass.

45 ACRES of good land, fruit and wood; 4-room house, barn 30x40; 1 mile to station; 1 hour to Boston; will sell cheap; parts pass the door. F. E. MANN, Milford, Mass.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS

EDGEWOOD ST., 4 rooms and yard, $14; 7 rooms, $18; all modern improvements. 5 rooms, second hard., 5 rooms and furnace, $20; 7 rooms, improvements, $22; 6 rooms, improvements, $18; 5 rooms, 4th hard., $24 and $25. GEO. E. KIMBALL & CO., 18 Tremont st.

CLARENDON HILLS.—Two nice lots, 6,000 feet each, for $1,000 each; $100 down, balance 5 per cent. F. L. STARK, 82 Devonshire st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE and beds, rugs, ranges, parlor stoves, $10 upward; carpets, $1.00 each; sack suits will pay $20.00 worth of goods; garments of all kinds bought and sold; cash paid for goods. Call or send postal. Dealers supplied with goods from Chatty $3.48 to $25.00. Desks, etc., $10 to $50; Morris chairs, $5.00; Rattan, $10 worth $15 to $30, for choice $3.98. Brass Cages $1.98 to $4.98. A good cage for all buyers of $10 worth of goods. Wholesale prices. Agents wanted. 1164 Washington st., opp. Dudley st. L. station; telephone Roxbury 954.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCED RATES

Joy Line to New York

$2.50 ONE WAY | Ask for Folder | $4.50 ROUND TRIP

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BAKERY and Caterer's Business for sale cheap for cash; no brokers. D 8, Boston American.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 39 Bromfield st.

STOVES, ETC.

OPEN FRANKLINS, large variety, wood or coal, $8.50 to $17. ALBEE'S, 20 Blackstone street.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. FOSS, business medium, palmist, card reader; tells object of visit. 180 Columbus ave.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! MRS. DR. ROBERTS' Monthly Remedies are the thousands of women who suffer irregularity and pain; they never fail; $1 and $2 per box; beware of imitations; genuine sold only at 133 Tremont st.; hours, 10-7 p. m.; Sun., 2-5.

MRS DR ROBERTSON office 114 Tremont st. My monthly remedies are positively safe and sure. One trial will convince you. Consultation free. Office hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Ladies, hours 9 to 5; Sunday 2 to 5.

DR. EMMONS, 170 Tremont street. WOMEN We will positively guarantee to cure any female complaint in all cases; small fee. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. $1 will not you nothing to call and talk your cases over and may save you many dollars. Lady physician if preferred. Office hours 9 to 5; Sunday hour, 10 to 1. Will open Sundays at 10 a. m.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP, OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST. OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-2; Sun. 12-2.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., over Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular professional treatment for all female troubles. Hours 9 to 12; Sundays 10 to 1.

DR. GORDON OFFICE 502 Tremont st. Gives most reliable treatment in all female diseases; consultation free. Hours 9 to 5. Sundays 9 to 12.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS, Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE, 1 GUARANTEED YOUR CURE FOR $5.

SPECIAL offer to women; information free about Dr. Martinet's Famous French Female Pills; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address T. & P. Chemical Co., Box 218 B., Bridgeport, Ct.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

OFFICES TO LET in School Street Block, ENTRANCE, 28 SCHOOL STREET.

FRONT office and corner office, second and third floors, south or on side of 2 or 3, all improvements. FRANK JENKINS, 28 School street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET

64 Appleton st., 4 rooms, bath, lavatory, papered, rent $14; 130 and 136 Batavia st., 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, $21; Columbia ave., 4 and 5 rooms, rent $12 and $15 a month. FRANK JENKINS, 28 School street.

TALKING MACHINES.

TALKING MACHINES, easy payments, $1 per week. We carry the largest list of Edison and Columbia records in Boston. Half price allowed for old disc records in exchange for new ones. Call and try work. FIRST TALKING MACHINE CO., 49 Washington st., cor. Friend. Remember, up 1 flight.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.

NEW CHEERING terms on pianos at prices that will appeal to careful buyers. Ware-rooms 180 Tremont st., entering on Bolyston.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.

WEBER PIANO—A fine Weber taken in exchange; will sell cheap. WOOD PIANO CO.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 Tremont St.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, standard make, used only a few months; will be sold at half its real price; cost $1,650 new; our price $175; will rent.

Wood Piano Co., 180 Tremont St.

Write us to-day for full list of bargains.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP, OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST. OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-2; Sun. 12-2.

POSTAL CARD

will bring to your door our new spring Catalogue and Price List of new and second-hand pianos, with special terms as regards price and payments,

Stieff Piano Rooms

207 Tremont St., Boston

PIANOS FOR RENT.

F. A. FELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

One stock of pianos for rent is one of the largest and best in Boston. Exclusive representatives for Mehlin, Kurtzmann, Hallet & Davis and Bradbury pianos. Also representatives for well-known makes, at prices from $50 to $500; terms to suit. F. A. FELTON PIANO CO., 161 Tremont st.

ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER.

SEVERAL of these fine instruments, $100; one Angelus, like brand new, at $425. A bargain in this instrument. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

WE want to sell upright piano, made by Henry F. Miller, in fine case and action. Address G 92, Boston American.

WINTER RESORTS.

LOUISIANA, TEXAS via the Southern Pacific, best route to all points in New Mexico. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York, 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NAN PATTERSON TRIAL NOV. 15

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—On application of Assistant District Attorney Rand, Judge Vernon M. Davis, of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to-day, fixed the date for the commencement of the trial of Nan Patterson, charged with the murder of Caesar Young, a bookmaker, November 15 next.

Miss Patterson was to the court room for about one minute. She was dressed in a dark tweed costume and wore a mourning veil over a picture hat. She has gained twenty pounds in weight and looks happy and confident of the final outcome.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

United Cigar Stores Retail System means Absolute Protection against Substitution

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take a cathartic or warm water once every 24 hours before I could have a passage. I have tried Cascarets, and, to-day I am a well man, enjoying a hearty appetite and perfect health. I can not say too much in praise of Cascarets, and can use this in behalf of them."

E. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Cascarets

Best For the Bowels

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 69

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PAINLESS ELMER

THE REAL PAINLESS DENTIST

Removed to 36 1/2 Pemberton Sq.

Cor. Scollay Sq. and Tremont St.

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Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

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Daily and Sunday
One year $8.00
Six months 4.25
One month ..... .80

MRS. JOHN R. DREXEL UNDER SURGEON'S KNIFE AT NEWPORT

MRS. JOHN R. DREXEL, WHO IS RECOVERING FROM SURGEON'S KNIFE

Secret Operation Performed the Day After She Gave Box Party at Theatre.

Physicians Will Not Discuss the Nature of the Illness of Society Leader.

NEWPORT, Nov. 7.—Late staying cottagers were surprised to-day to learn that Mrs. John R. Drexel had undergone a surgical operation at her cottage Saturday. It was performed by Drs. Bull and Stewart. The surprise was the greater because Mrs. Drexel entertained a box party at the opera house Friday night after a dinner.

Dr. Stewart said the operation was a slight one, and Mrs. Drexel was doing well. He would not state the nature of the operation.

A month ago Mrs. Troth, mother of Mrs. Drexel, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Drexel residence, and is doing well.

A number of trained nurses are attending Mrs. Drexel and her mother.

Cottagers called at the Drexel residence this afternoon to inquire as to her condition, and some left floral offerings.

By her jewels is Mrs. Drexel best known. Her priceless pear-shaped pearls, strings of diamonds and buckles and necklace of huge emeralds have astonished the "400." She is a beautiful woman, born in Philadelphia as Alice Gordon Troth, daughter of a haberdasher.

She scored a social triumph three years ago when the Kaiser accepted an invitation to dine on the Drexel yacht, the Sultana, at Trondhjem.

Mrs. Drexel was the first society woman to introduce the custom of having a young man of the "400" for her private secretary.

THIEVES SHOW GUNS, ESCAPE

Special to the Boston American.

LYNN, Nov. 7.—After stealing several hundred dollars' worth of copper wire from the works of the General Electric Company in West Lynn, two Italians held up the night watchman, John O'Donnell, at the points of two revolvers and made good their escape. They were forced, however, to leave their booty behind them.

O'Donnell discovered the men in the company's grounds and asked them what they were doing. Each of them then drew a revolver. One of them fled over a nearby fence, and then kept O'Donnell covered with his revolver while the second man escaped. The police have a description of the men and are searching for them.

'RIOT' HEARING ON WEDNESDAY

The hearing before the Police Commissioners on the recent clash between Back Bay police and Massachusetts Institute of Technology students will be held Wednesday at police headquarters, at an hour to be announced later. While the general public probably will be excluded, it is expected that the press will be allowed to report the proceedings. The police will be represented by Attorney Adams, counsel for the department. The Tech interests will probably be represented by counsel as well.

POPE'S SISTERS WATCH VATICAN

ROME, Nov. 7.—Pope Pius's sisters have arranged to occupy the first floor of the Palazzo Rusticucci, which has a balcony overlooking His Holiness's apartments. They are taking the apartments so as to be constantly assured of his welfare.

BOLD THIEF GOT $75 FROM SAFES

LYNN, Nov. 7.—W. P. Brown, proprietor of a music store at No. 48 Market street, has been robbed of $75 by two bold thieves who entered the place with the avowed object of purchasing a piano. While his attention was occupied by one of the men the other rifled the cash drawer in the safe, and the loss was not discovered until an hour after they had gone.

The police have been furnished with a description of the men, both of whom were young and stylishly dressed, and hope to locate them.

TAKAHIRA RECOVERING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—It was stated today that Baron Takahira, Japanese Minister, who was operated upon for appendicitis October 29, was progressing rapidly toward recovery.

STRONGER HOPE OF SETTLEMENT AT FALL RIVER

New Plan Adopted by the Textile Council Will Be Submitted at Meeting To-day.

AGREEMENT IS HOPED FOR

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 7.—After a direct session for three hours the textile council has voted to reject the proposition to join with the manufacturers in appointing a committee to certify mill managers' statements that they cannot pay the old wage scale and run the plants.

It was voted to submit to-day at the mill meeting a counter proposition. What it will be, no labor leader will say. While the action of the council disappointed those who hoped that the end of the strike was in sight, it is hoped that there will be some agreement reached this week to end the long struggle. It is believed that the operatives would reject the proposition to settle the strike on the basis of figures submitted by mill treasurers.

One member of the Textile Council says the operatives will accept no terms except the taking down of the wage cut notice. President N. B. Borden of the Manufacturers' Association will not discuss the latest action by the council. It is understood that labor leaders want the suggested committee to have power to investigate manufacturing from the mill books, and to have the agreement to end the strike based more or less upon a consideration of proofs for fifteen years past. It is said that the meeting already held by representatives of the manufacturers and the unions has brought the two sides closer together. Great interest is taken in the meeting to-day.

COACHMAN MADE WOMAN'S HEIR

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The will of Mrs. Eleanora Chambers, daughter of General T. A. Morris, has been received here from California, where she recently died, and it is learned that she has made her coachman, Henry Graves, her heir. The estate is valued at $150,000.

ANTE-ELECTION MARKET BRISK

For the day before a presidential election the stock market was brisk and strong to-day. Traders short of stocks covered restlessly. Others bought for the long account. The public was not in the market to any extent, but the professionals disregarded this.

Tennessee Coal & Iron was put up 2¾ points up to mid-day, and the shorts were made to cover on this specialty. United States Steel common and preferred were strong and active, each issue rising in excess of 1 per cent. The tractions were buoyant in tone, Brooklyn Rapid Transit gaining 1 per cent. Metropolitan 1½, while Manhattan moved up fractionally.

In Boston Copper Range, Tamarack, American Telephone and Dominion from 1 to 1 per cent. The general tone was firm and the bull leaders confident.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	Last.
Adventure	7¾	8
Allouez	44¾	44¾
Amalgamated	77½	78¼
American Telephone	142	143
American Woolen	18¼	18¾
American Woolen pfd.	84	84
Arcadian Copper	14¾	14¾
Calumet & Hecla	620	620
Copper Range	64¾	64¾
Daly-West	21¾	21¾
Dominion Iron	16	16¾
Edison Electric Illum	236	240
Granby	3 1-16	3¼
Isle Royale	27	27
Mass. Gas	91¾	91¾
Mohawk	54¼	54¼
Santiago Coal	1¼	1¼
U. S. S. & R.	12¾	12¾
U. S. S. & R. pfd.	57	57
Osceola	94¼	94¼
Parrot	24¾	24¾
Shoe Machinery	46¾	46¾
Shoe Machinery pfd.	92¼	92¼
Tamarack	77	77
Trinity	11¼	11¼
U. S. Steel	34¼	34¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	89¼	89½
Utah Copper	36¾	37
Victoria	1¼	1¼
Wolverine	100	100

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	Last.
Amalgamated Copper	77¾	77¾
American Car & Fdy.	37¾	37¾
American Locomotive	37¾	37¾
American Smelting	77¾	77¾
American Sugar	134¾	134¾
Atchison	86¾	86¾
Baltimore & Ohio	97	97
Brooklyn Transit	68¾	69¼
Canadian Pacific	138¾	138¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	42¾	42¾
Chicago, Great West.	18¾	18¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	129¾	130
Colorado Fuel & Iron	42¾	44¾
Colorado Southern	31¾	31¾
1st Pfd.	57¾	57¾
2d Pfd.	47¾	47¾
Delaware & Hudson	174¾	174¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	264¾	265¾
Denver & Rio Grande	19¾	19¾
Erie	32¾	32¾
1st Pfd.	57¾	57¾
2d Pfd.	44¾	44¾
Great Northern pfd.	264¾	264¾
Illinois Central	142¾	142¾
Iowa Central	27¾	27¾
Kansas City Southern	24¾	24¾
Louisville & Nashville	114¾	114¾
Manhattan Elevated	164¾	165¾
Metropolitan	164¾	165¾
Mexican Central	19¾	19¾
M., K. & Texas	31¾	31¾
Missouri Pacific	103¾	103¾
New York Central	133¾	133¾
Norfolk & Western	57¾	57¾
People's Gas	100¾	100¾
Pressed Steel	43¾	43¾
Rock Island	30¾	30¾
Southern Pacific	61¾	61¾
Southern Railway	24¾	24¾
St. Paul	174¾	174¾
Texas Pacific	27¾	27¾
T., St. L. & Iron.	64¾	66¾
Union Pacific	111¾	111¾
U. S. Rubber	13¾	13¾
United States Steel	34¾	34¾
United States Steel pref	89¾	89¾
Wabash	17¾	17¾
Wabash pref	32¾	32¾
Wisconsin Central	27¾	27¾
Western Union	77¾	77¾

IN PORT AFTER FIERCE GALE

The coastwise steamships which were held outside by the heavy gales of Saturday night and Sunday morning all docked safely to-day. The last one to arrive at her pier was the Joy Line boat Old Dominion, which got in none the worse for the blow. The steamer was due to arrive at 5 o'clock last night, but Captain Burton kept well out on the run from New York, and did not push his vessel. There was no discomfort reported among the passengers.

The H. F. Dimock, from New York, was delayed three hours and the Indian, Captain Thaxter, from Philadelphia, was twelve hours behind her schedule. The Kershaw, from Norfolk and Baltimore, was also several hours late.

DEMOCRATS, READ AND REFLECT!

The PEOPLE go into the courts for their RIGHTS.
The lawyers go into the courts for a FEE.
Certain lawyers and corporate interests **DON'T** want

FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL

Elected Clerk of Superior Civil Court.
This is a **GOOD** reason why the people should have him.

Photo by Horner.

"Mr. Campbell, the candidate of the Democracy, is well fitted for the place and worthy in every respect. He will undoubtedly be elected, as he deserves to be. Out of the fourteen counties in the State, thirteen clerkships are held by Rupublicans and one by a Democrat. It surely is not unreasonable partisanship to try to save that one."

(Editorial, Boston Post, Oct. 20, 1904.)

If you believe the courts are for the **WHOLE PEOPLE**, not for **FAVORED** lawyers,

VOTE FOR

FRANCIS A. CAMPBELL

(Next to Last Name on Ballot.)

REPRESENTATIVE
CITIZENS ENDORSE

Cong. John A. Sullivan

FOR RE-ELECTION IN

11th District.

The undersigned, believing that the good record made by Congressman John A. Sullivan entitles him to our favor and that it is unwise for Massachusetts to change her representatives in Congress except for good cause, hereby endorse his candidacy for a second term.

RICHARD OLNEY
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
SAMUEL C. BENNETT
JOHN C. GRAY
CHARLES S. RACKEMANN
PATRICK A. COLLINS
HENRY M. G. WATERS
WILLIAM A. GASTON
FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE
EZRA RILEY THAYER
CHAS. E. SHATTUCK
ARTHUR LYMAN
ERASTUS B. POWERS
J. PORTER CROSBY
GEORGE C. DICKSON
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JOHN LOWELL
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FREDERIC CUNNINGHAM
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE
ROGER WARNER
ROBERT S. MINOT
EDMUND A. WHITMAN
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NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.
HENRY P. HURLBURT
GEN. HAZARD STEVENS
DANIEL C. LINSCOTT
JOHN T. WHEELRIGHT
DANIEL B. BEARD
HENRY A. CABOT
S. GANNETT WELLS
GODFREY MORSE
WILLIAM H. BROWN
JULIAN CODMAN
P. M. KEATING
LAFAYETTE G. BLAIR
FRANCIS BURKE
HENRY P. NAPHEN
RALPH W. BARTLETT
CHESTER M. PRATT
H. ROBERT BYGRAVE
JAMES R. MURPHY
JAMES H. YOUNG
JOHN B. IDRE
ARTHUR H. RUSSELL
SEWALL G. HACKETT
MICHAEL J. CREED
JOHN T. HUGHES
JOHN CUMMERFORD
THOMAS M. BABSON
R. D. WESTON-SMITH
JOHN D. McLAUGHLIN
GEORGE J. WELLER
OLIVER STEVENS
JOSIAH QUINCY
H. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL
LAWRENCE A. FORD
CLIFFORD BRIGHAM
CHAS. H. SWAN
LEON R. EYGES
CHAS. H. PATTEE
JAMES H. VAHEY
HOWARD D. NASH
M. J. SUGHRUE
IRA C. HERSEY
THOMAS J. BOYNTON
SAMUEL H. HUDSON
GEO. S. BOUTWELL
MOORFIELD STOREY
LOUIS A. BRANDEIS
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WHOLE WORLD OF **SPORTS** COVERED FOR THE **BOSTON AMERICAN** BY ITS CORPS OF **EXPERTS**

KERNAN SAYS IT WILL TAKE A STRONG TEAM TO BEAT YALE THIS YEAR IN FOOTBALL

HOYT, YALE'S HALF, KICKING A GOAL AFTER A TOUCHDOWN

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 7.—One encouraging feature of Yale's football work the past week has been the clever punting of Hoyt, Eli's halfback. Time and time again he has been used to advantage when the Yale goal has been threatened, and in the Brown game he kept up his good work kicking several goals from touchdowns, and making one goal from placement. He certainly has done his share of the work this year, and much is expected of him in the Princeton and Harvard games.

While the coaches are apparently satisfied with the work of the team as regards defence, the attacks have not been encouraging, and beginning to-day efforts will be made to improve the offensive tactics.

W Haven boys did carry the ball far Haven boys did not carry the ball far enough to satisfy their admirers. Only one touchdown was made by steady rushing, and this was the last when Hogan ran 40 yards to the line.

The work of the Tigers at West Point will make the wearers of the Blue put all their efforts in their work the next four days to get into the best possible trim for the game at Princeton.

All the men except Bloomer should be in good physical condition. The Brown players say Yale is stronger in every department than Harvard, and look for victory to come to Eli's some again.

The rush line for Saturday's game has been selected as follows: Shevlin, left end; Bloomer, left tackle; Kinney, left guard; Roraback, centre; Tripp, right guard; Hogan, right tackle; Neal, right end.

Rockwell will play quarter, but the other backs are not certain, with the exception of Hoyt.

BY ROBERT P. KERNAN,
Captain Harvard 1902 Eleven.

Another week of poor practice with a sad ending is the brief story of Harvard's football week's work. Nevertheless with these discouraging facts in full sight, there is no reason to feel that the week was lost, and that to-day the Harvard team is in no better condition to play Yale than it was last Monday.

After the Pennsylvania game it was apparent that practically the entire time during the next five days of hard work must be given up to teaching the individual players fundamentals, consequently the development of the team had to be postponed another week. For this reason the casual observer could see no difference between the showing made against Dartmouth, and that against Pennsylvania, but there was a marked change for the better, and this will be emphasized in the work before next Saturday.

The men know their assignments, and showed by the manner in which they attempted to carry them out a more thorough knowledge of rudimentary football.

Team Not Selected.

It is remarkable that although but two weeks remain before the final game, the eleven men who will form the team, as yet, have not been definitely decided upon. Undoubtedly Parker will play centre. He has improved consistently, and barring a further accident to his foot, may be said to be one of the sure men of the team.

The guard positions will be filled by White and Squires, Shoenfuss and Squires, or White and Shoenfuss. Dawson again has been moved to right tackle, so may be counted out of the guard question. White has improved more than any other candidate for the centre of the line. Starting as an almost hopeless proposition, he has worked himself to the front, by taking advantage of every scrap of coaching dealt to him by Lewis, and working consistently.

Squires is exactly the opposite. At the beginning of the season he was a very satisfactory guard, and are promised becoming a star, but he has remained stationary absolutely, having corrected no faults or bettered himself in any way. Shoenfuss, the new man, has practiced only two days. However, he has given such a very favorable impression, and through his great strength, speed and willingness may hand one of the places during this week.

Meier and Brill Fixtures.

Meier and Brill will be the tackles, unless one of them is injured. Meier played a beautiful game against Dartmouth in spite of an injury to his ankle. Brill showed some improvement but Waters by constant coaching will make him a much more valuable man by the Yale game. His offensive work is very good, but he is too much stationary absolutely, having corrected no faults or bettered himself in any way. Shoenfuss, the new man, has practiced only two days. However, he has given such a very favorable impression, and through his great strength, speed and willingness may hand one of the places during this week.

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College Football Games Saturday

Harvard vs. Holy Cross, at Soldiers' Field.
Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.
U. of P. vs. Carlisle, at Carlisle, Pa.
Cornell vs. Columbia, at New York.
Amherst vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H.
Brown vs. Colby, at Providence, R. I.
Annapolis vs. Virginia, at Annapolis, Md.
West Point vs. New York University, at West Point.
Tufts vs. University of Maine, at Orono, Me.
Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick, Me.
Williams vs. University of Vermont, at Williamstown, Mass.
Harvard freshmen vs. Yale freshmen, at New Haven, Ct.
Georgetown vs. Bucknell, at Georgetown.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity, at Hartford, Ct.
Rochester vs. St. Lawrence, at Rochester, N. Y.
Pennsylvania State vs. Dickinson, at Williamsport, Pa.
Lafayette vs. Susquehanna, at Easton, Pa.
Chicago vs. University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota vs. Wisconsin, at Minneapolis, Minn.
Syracuse vs. Lehigh, at Syracuse, N. Y.

ball before the Brown players were able to get early attack rushing with any degree of effectiveness.

Hoyt continued his excellent punting, and surely will hold his own in this respect in both the Princeton and Harvard games.

Undoubtedly Yale has a strong team, and Trafford will take a strong eleven to defeat Cor.

ROBERT P. KERNAN.

GRIDIRON NEWS PICKED UP BY AN EXPERT IN HARVARD STADIUM

It seems as if the Harvard varsity has lost entirely its ability to score. For three weeks except in the Indian game this member of the big four has failed to push the ball over its opponent's goal line, making its only score during the time aside from the game with Carlisle by Parker's goal from the field in the West Point game. Surely, with the Yale game but two weeks off this showing throws a very alarming light upon the football situation in Cambridge, because, no matter how good the defence of a team may be, it must score in order to win.

* * *

Dartmouth played Harvard to a standstill. Like the Penn team the Crimson eleven threw away a chance to make a touchdown, in the second half the men from New Hampshire repeated the performance, every rushing ball on their opponent's eighteen yard line.

* * *

In many respects the work of Harvard and Dartmouth teams was very similar. The offense of both was much stronger than the defence. The work of quarterback in the case of the Dartmouth team. With a man who is fast enough to gain against any eleven that ever played football, the Freshman is slightly on their defensive game, and it was only through the excellent generalship of Hall that the final match, was the slowness with which the backs started, and the half-hearted way in which they hit the line after starting.

* * *

Mills has a weak ankle, and this injury may account for his slowness, but if it does, that ankle has a great deal for which to account. Mills was the best man on the field before the Dartmouth line as if he was waiting for someone. When Hanley replaced Mills, the plays went faster, but even then were far from being fast enough. Hanley is by no means as valuable an all-round player as Mills, so the former must be quickened up.

* * *

Sperry, Wendell and Hurley proved themselves valuable men, Sperry by his their feet well, fighting for ground and affording good protection to the runner.

* * *

Meier and Brill were called upon to carry the ball often, and both responded with a will. Brill seems to be of unusual gaining, even though he be backed behind the line of scrimmage. Meier is faster than Brill, but loses his feet more easily.

* * *

On the defence the work was very ragged, on several plays Dartmouth runners broke through the line of scrimmage, clearly, and on one occasion would have scored had not Starr made a beautiful tackle. It is difficult to pick out the best men on the Harvard line, though one may say that Squires improved in the most difficult duty in defending his territory than the other men.

* * *

Among the ends Randall seemed to stand out as the most promising man. In everything but in running down under kicks, he was very effective. Pruyn played the game on the other end, and may develope into a satisfactory end rush.

ROBERT P. KERNAN.

KISER AFTER AUTO RECORDS TOMORROW

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Barney Oldfield, whose fearless driving of an automobile at racing speed won him prompter honors, has a rival for his crown in Earl Kiser, the former bicycle rider, who eclipsed Barney Oldfield's one-mile automobile record when he drove his famous "Winton Bullet" a mile in 1:24.5 seconds. Kiser is convinced that he can still reduce these figures at least by a couple dat.

Just how fast Kiser can send his power-ful car, which already has many world's records to its credit, will be determined tomorrow at the Empire City track when Kiser will attempt to break his mile record and the records recently established by Oldfield.

BROAD DEFI BY M'CLOSKEY

Billuk McCloskey comes out with a broad challenge to any of the boys in his class, and will keep after the bunch of scrappers till they put up or shut up.

Here's a few hot shot into the midst of the talent that fight in his grade in the following communication:

To the Sporting Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN:

Dear Sir—Would you kindly say that I challenge anybody in the country at 133 1-2 pounds, Jimmy Briggs, Tommy Sullivan, Battling Nelson preferred, or Jimmy Gardner at 138 pounds? I have the backing from Goodrich, Lee or Corbett to back my money for that I mentioned above.

BILLY McCLOSKEY,
Champion Lightweight of New England and Maine.

NO EAST GAMES FOR MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Captain Heston was asked whether the Michigan team really was going to play only Western big games and intended to issue a sweeping challenge to the West and the East, provided that Chicago is defeated by the Wolverines. He replied:

"I think that most of the talk about Michigan's post season games this year is foolishness. Just at present the sentiment of the team is one of relief that our terrible hard and monotonous daily drills will be over within another two weeks.

"We shall be glad to escape this year that last two weeks before Thanksgiving when from ground brings so many injuries. I think the players will be completely satisfied with winning the Wisconsin and Chicago games."

TUFTS' ELEVEN STRONGER NOW

Tufts' football coaches are much pleased with the showing of the eleven of late, and they are looking for their charges to wind up the season in whirlwind fashion. The offensive work has improved twenty-five per cent., while the defence seems to be stronger than ever. Captain Knowlton has nearly recovered from the injuries he received in the Brown game, and it is expected he will be out for practice some time this week. With him in the game the eleven shouldn't have much trouble winning from such teams as Maine, Amherst Aggies and the University of Rochester.

TESTIMONIAL TO OARSMEN.

A testimonial dance will be tendered the victorious oarsmen of the St. Joseph's Athletic Association by Knights of Honor hall, next Thursday night.

SOMERVILLE MEETS DORCHESTER HIGH

So far as the school boy gridiron is concerned this will be the most interesting week of the season. Many of the games booked will have important bearing on the championship of the league in which they are played. The battle, which invites the most local interest, is the contest which is scheduled between the Somerville and Dorchester High teams, at Dorchester. There are numerous other games that command attention, notably the Andover-Exeter struggle, and the Newton High-Boston Latin conflict.

* * *

If Dorchester whips Somerville and English High conquers Cambridge Manual Training on the same day, Dorchester will practically secure the championship of the Interscholastic League. On the other hand, if Somerville wins, and C. M. T. S. goes down to defeat, it will mean that Somerville is entitled to the big honors.

* * *

Judging by Dorchester's showing up to date, they are slightly stronger than Somerville. The latter only whipped Malden, 16 to 0, Saturday, while Dorchester took the same team, E. H. S. is due to slump against C. M. T. S., or it looks as if they had shot their last bolt.

* * *

Although outweighed in both the Somerville and Dorchester game, English High had the better of both teams until the last few minutes of play, when their line so weakened by the onslaughts of their heavy opponents, gave away under the strain. Both Dorchester and Somerville have whipped Malden and English High place honors.

consequently one of the most interesting games of the season is looked for when they clash Saturday next.

* * *

In the Preparatory League, Newton High and Boston Latin, both play Friday at Newton. The latter has the heavier team, although Newton has the much speedier aggregation, and may be able to get away with the spoils of victory. If B. L. S. wins from Newton, it will mean the final chance of winning the championship, as Cambridge Latin, which is considered one of the strongest teams in the league, played a scoreless game against Newton.

* * *

The perennial rivals, Andover and Exeter, meet on Andover's new gridiron Saturday, and a grand battle is expected. As usual, there is unusual affair last season and has been playing as well as Andover this season, the second will have to engage a slight favorite in the betting. Andover has a powerful team this year, and may prove a strong factor in they favor. Exeter has had many set backs this season, this game with devouring eyes, as many of their star players come from these preparatory schools.

* * *

Volkman should capture the Interpreparatory League trophy, as it easily won over Roxbury Latin, which is considered the next strongest team in the organization. Volkman plays Noble & Greenough in their final game Friday, and it will be a splendid opportunity to clinch the championship.

* * *

The eleven which wins the Chelsea-Brighton game in the Junior Interscholastic series Friday, is practically assured first

WALTHOUR MADE A FINE RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Bobby Walthour, cycle racer, who arrived from Europe recently, left for Atlanta to-day. As a result of his second trip to Europe this year, Walthour has won the title of six-day cycle champion that of pace following champion of the world.

The latter title came to him as the result of his 100 kilometre victory in the N. C. V. championships at Crystal Palace, London, at which two other Americans, Iver Lawson and Marcus Burley, also proved international supremacy.

"I am well satisfied with my season's campaigning," said Walthour. "I have won forty out of forty-four races in which I started here and abroad. I think this Michigan's post season games this year is a fine record. Just at present the sentiment of the team is one of relief that our terrible hard and monotonous daily drills will be over within another two weeks.

"We shall be glad to escape this year that last two weeks before Thanksgiving when from ground brings so many injuries. I think the players will be completely satisfied with winning the Wisconsin and Chicago games."

M'KENNA IS AFTER CAHILL

Patsey McKenna called at this office this morning and left a warm note for Young Cahill to see him. McKenna says in a very questionable decision over him. He thinks that Cahill would not have a bit of a look-in if they were to clash for a second time.

"I have had a bad arm for some time, and for the past month have been under the doctor's care. Now I am confident that I can round back into my old form. If Cahill has any money he wants to bet I will be only too glad to meet him at the BOSTON AMERICAN," said Pater.

are allowed, and even the pacemakers are restricted to this jerseys instead of the padded sweaters they formerly wore. Under the new conditions I made the world's hour record at the Paris track, which is egg shaped. George lost control of his wheel and threw up on the hard cement, crushing his skull and never regained consciousness. I shall go over again next year, and my winnings have amounted to $15,000, including the world's championship, the grand prize of Europe and the grand prize of Bordeaux. My campaign started from August 4 to October 20. When I get home I shall take a rest and then start in again, beginning training for the six-day races, in which I think Monroe will again be my partner. I do not think pace following has killed my spirit, for in several training brushes I outstripped Henri Mayer, who finished third to Lawson in the final of the world's championship."

SLOAN MAY BE ALLOWED TO RIDE AGAIN

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—There is a chance that Tod Sloan, one of the greatest riders that ever set astride of a thoroughbred in America and England, will receive a license next Spring from the English Jockey Club stewards.

A prominent owner, whose father at one time was the most noted and popular patron of the turf in America, had a long talk with Sloan on the subject of obtaining a license for him at the Aqueduct races on Friday. This horseman, it was learned, agreed to do his best to have the English Jockey Club extend its favors to Sloan. As this young turfman is a multi-millionaire, and his father raced extensively abroad for several years, he certainly believes that the English stewards will grant his request particularly, as no charge of fraud have ever been made against Sloan.

HARVARD GETS BIG GAMES

Harvard men were greatly pleased at the announcement which came from the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association that the big intercollegiate track meet next Spring would be held in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge.

Harvard wanted the intercollegiate track meet last Spring, but it was given to the U. of P. and held in Philadelphia.

The dual track meet between Harvard and Yale will be held at New Haven this Spring, so that the intercollegiate will be the sole big track meet around Boston. The track in the Stadium is recognized as the finest in the country, and this fact should help in breaking some records next Spring.

RYAN TO MEET JACK ROOT IN SLOWTOWN

The six-round fight between Tommy Ryan and Jack Root of Chicago, and which was arranged in the Windy City last week, will take place in Philadelphia on November 22, before the National A. C. Both Ryan and Root were waiting to get bids on the fight. The National A. C. outbid the Blue Island A. C., which runs suite outside of Chicago.

TECH RUSHING BASKET BALL

The candidates for Tech's basket ball team have been going through some hard practice daily and are showing up in rapidly well for so early in the season.

Captain Blake, who made the team in his freshman year and who has been with it for three years, is getting the men into good shape. This year's team promises to be better than any basket ball team ever put out by Tech, as all but one of the men who made the team last year are back again, besides a very large squad of new men.

The men who have been practicing regularly and who are showing up in the are Blake, '05, captain; Coey, '05, manager; Wigin, '05; Bigelow, '05; Mitchell, '05; Frederick, '07; Kennedy, '05; Luther, '07, and Gregory, '07.

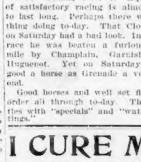
GOOD THINGS AT AQUEDUCT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Aqueduct's run of satisfactory racing is almost too good to last long. Perhaps there will be something doing Monday. That Cleveland race on Saturday had a bad look. In its previous race he was beaten a furlong in half a mile by Chesapeake, Gaylish and The Huguenot. Yet on Saturday he ran so good a horse as Grenade a very nice second.

Good horses and well set fields are the order all through to-day. The card bristles with "specials" and "watermelon quittings."

I CURE MEN



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Hours 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays included. Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave.
313 DR. LOUGEST COLUMBUS AVENUE BOSTON, MASS.
Near Dover Street Station.

QUAKERS HAVE FINE RECORD

Here are the total scores made by the important football teams this season:

Harvard 91, opponents 31 (three games); Yale 160, opponents 20 (nine games); Princeton 181, opponents 22 (nine games); Columbia 118, opponents 62 (ten games); Pennsylvania 170, opponents 4 (ten games); West Point 61, opponents 22 (six games); Annapolis 131, opponents 37 (seven games); Cornell 229, opponents 46 (eight games); Dartmouth 110, opponents 4 (seven games); Amherst 161, opponents 6 (seven games); Lafayette 211, opponents 32 (nine games); Brown 125, opponents 39 (nine games); Carlisle 240, opponents 22 (eight games); Lehigh 42, opponents 166 (seven games); Williams 23, opponents 80 (eight games); Swarthmore 146, opponents 0 (seven games); Georgetown 119, opponents 14 (six games); Fordham 99, opponents 0 (five games); Syracuse 269, opponents 32 (seven games); Dickinson 175, opponents 28 (eight games); Pennsylvania State 111, opponents 50 (six games); Union 96, opponents 21 (six games); Wesleyan 68, opponents 146 (eight games); Colgate 204, opponents 28 (seven games); Holy Cross 48, opponents 30 (seven games); New York University 64, opponents 0 (six games); Rutgers 106, opponents 0 (seven games); Exeter 124, opponents 2 (six games); Andover 131, opponents 0 (six games); Michigan 543, opponents 19 (nine games); Minnesota 402, opponents 12 (ten games); Chicago 376, opponents 11 (ten games).

PENN TO LOSE DR. WILLIAMS

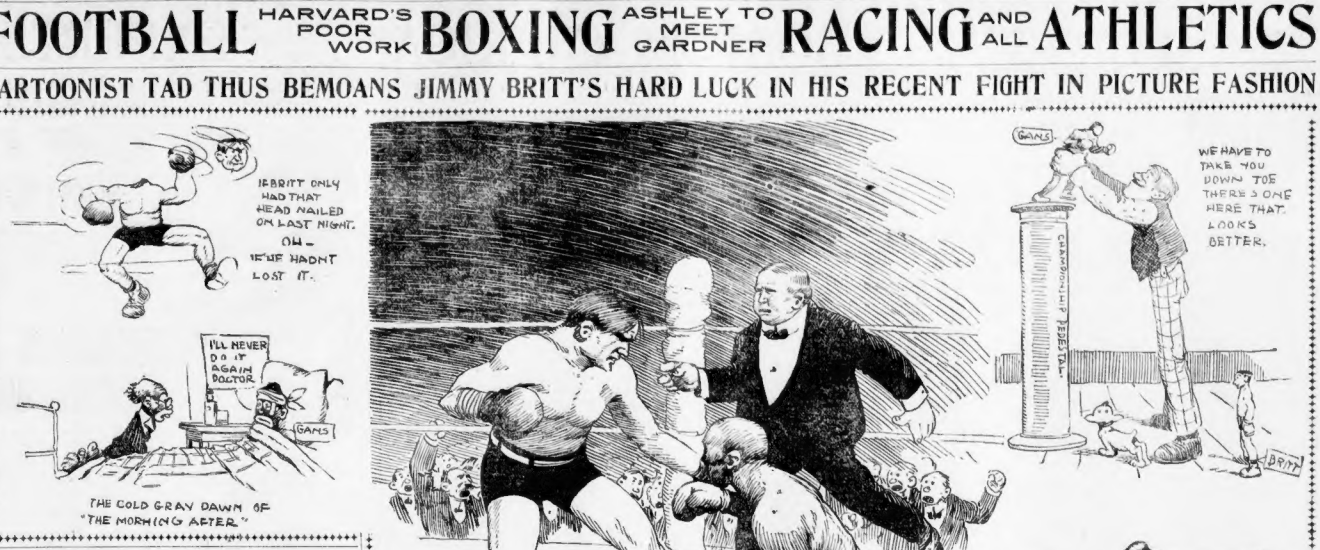
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Quite a sensation was created in local football circles to-day when it was learned that Dr. S. Williams, the successful head coach of the Pennsylvania eleven, announced that he would sever his connection with athletics after this season.

After Penney has defeated Harvard and other strong teams it's a severe blow to lose the man who is responsible for the Quakers' standing in the football world. It is the plan of Penn to adopt a regular graduate coaching system, after the style of Yale.

If you want the first news of how the election has gone, be SURE and see the BOSTON AMERICAN bulletins to-morrow night, either at Adams square or at Summer and Devonshire streets. Room for all. Free for all.

FOOTBALL HARVARD'S POOR WORK BOXING ASHLEY TO MEET GARDNER RACING AND ALL ATHLETICS

CARTOONIST TAD THUS BEMOANS JIMMY BRITT'S HARD LUCK IN HIS RECENT FIGHT IN PICTURE FASHION


IF BRITT ONLY HAD THAT HEAD NAILED ON LAST NIGHT. OH— IF HE HADN'T LOST IT.
I'LL NEVER DO IT AGAIN DOCTOR
GANS
THE COLD GRAY DAWN OF "THE MORNING AFTER."
GANS.
WE HAVE TO TAKE YOU DOWN TOE THERE'S ONE HERE THAT LOOKS BETTER.
CHAMPIONSHIP PEDESTAL
BRITT
ARE THERE ANY MORE THAT I HAVE TO CHASE AFT?
ASKS JAMES.
AFTER BEATING GANS TO THE FLOOR IN THE FIFTH BRITT WAS SO EXCITED AND ENRAGED THAT HE STRUCK THE FALLEN NEGRO AGAIN — AND LOST THE TITLE IN A TRICE.

BRITT CARTOONIST TAD SAYS IS IN MATTERS PUGILISTIC A WONDER

BY TAD.

Jimmy Britt lost to Joe Gans on a foul last week, but he left the ring with flying colors. It was Britt's fight from the tap of the gong, and there never was a time when the colored champion had a look in. Britt outboxed, outfought and outgamed the man from Baltimore. He was the rushing, dangerous, vicious Britt of old—in fact, he was better than of old. He was more of the bulldog.

Tough Luck for Britt.

It was hard luck that such a great little fighter as Britt should lose the title after having such a lead. He was overanxious and lost his head. Of course, a fighter is supposed to curb his temper in the ring and know what he is doing, but Britt lost his head and the title too.

One can almost excuse Britt for being so wild. Ever since he has been fighting Prince sports have tried to get a man to beat him. James took them on, one by one, and defeated each man as he came along. He took whatever there was in the white division, and even allowed the bigger men to weigh in over the lightweight division. They all dropped. The sporting set up others and they fell. Young Corbett was then talked into fighting Britt, and every one expected to see one Britt packed out of the ring that night on a shutter. There is some discussion over the decision in that fight, but as it is Britt got away with most of the glory. He did what none of them expected him to do—fought Young Corbett to a standstill, gave him punch for punch, and made a great deal better fight than they expected Britt to put up.

Jimmy Goaded to Anger.

After that Gans was thrown at Britt harder than ever. They always held Gans over the head of Britt, and said he was the man Britt would never fight. He heard Gans morning, noon and night. Every time a fight was mentioned sports wanted to know why Britt wouldn't meet Gans. The color line which Britt drew was finally withdrawn, and he agreed to fight the colored man. For over a year they dickered over the match. Britt called the colored man and he was forced to do 133 pounds, which is the legitimate lightweight limit, and as Gans held the title of champion he had to show. Britt, for the three years that he had been in the ring, dreamed of lightweight honors.

He never wanted to fight a colored man, but the sports and newspapers forced him into the go, and when he got in the ring the other night he was out for revenge as well as glory. James used to say when he was an amateur that the proudest moment in his life would be the night he stood in his corner rubbing the rosin with his feet and looking over at Gans, while the referee said to themselves: "Jimmy, here's where you get yours." I want to show that game lost when I can do it," he used to say, and on Monday night he certainly did show them.

Revenge Was Britt's Aim.

It was almost unconscious for him to lose his head and hit Gans while down. He had been nagged for so long about the negro, and had been told that he was afraid, and when he did welt Gans and put him down he lost his head. The fact that Gans had been falling to the floor to avoid the punishment meted out by the Prince had no end, and his desire for revenge was so great that he forgot all about Gans being on the floor. He forgot to stop hitting and lost the chance he had for the title. He is Gans's master just the same, and even though he is not called the lightweight champion he is recognized now as the greatest lightweight in the world.

SCHAEFER DESCRIBES BIG 24-HOUR BILLIARD CONTEST

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Jacob Schaefer, the "Wizard" of billiards, is in Paris with George Sutton, running a successful billiard parlor on the American plan. He writes as follows to Left Hook, describing a remarkable twenty-four-hour billiard contest which he saw recently in the French capital:

"At twenty minutes to 11 on the night of October 11 a twenty-four-hour billiard match, during which play was kept up continuously, came to its end.

"The game was conducted in the basement of the Brasserie Mele, formerly the famous restaurant, Maison Dupee. The competitors were two young Frenchmen, MM. Cohen and Jaussaud, and the player who made the highest score by 10:40 was to receive a prize of 2200.

"The match took place by gaslight, and the strain on the men's eyes was very trying. But at the close neither showed any very evident signs of fatigue. Their movements were languid and slow, but they were still capable of good play, and while I watched them, an hour before the time was up, M. Cohen made a break of thirty-two, including some very difficult shots, his achievements being greeted with hearty applause.

"The table was a French one, without pockets. The large and interested crowd, which swelled as the end drew near, made the proceedings with keen interest. The scores were remarkably even throughout, scarcely more than 100 points dividing the players.

"Two assessors and two doctors were in attendance all the time, but neither was called upon to render assistance. The competitors were not allowed to leave the room during the twenty-four hours for more than one minute at a time, and the only nourishment they took during the match was extract of meat, kola and sugared water.

"The last stages of the match were concluded amid intense excitement. When the final quarter of an hour was announced only eighteen points separated the contestants, and although M. Jaussaud was very pale and M. Cohen very red, they kept gamely on, making breaks of 6 and 7, and sometimes a good deal more.

"I noticed that their legs were giving way, for as soon as either of them finished his turn he promptly took a seat until it was necessary for him to play again.

"When the marker announced, 'Only one minute to go,' the scores stood: Jaussaud, 3,225; Cohen, 3,196. Then Jaussaud, the last man to play, made a final break of 13, raising his score to 3,238, and beating his opponent by the narrow margin of 42 points.

"There was much cheering, and the pedometers carried by the competitors showed that the winner had traveled over seventeen miles, while his rival covered only thirteen."

CANOLE TO FIGHT BRIGGS TO-MORROW

Bouts Carded For This Week

TONIGHT—Cambridge A. C. bouts, Billy Gardner vs. George Ashley and preliminaries.

TUESDAY—Melody vs. Furley, at St. Louis; George Murray vs. Chester Goodwin, at Chelsea; Tommy Boudrot vs. Young Bonin, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Tommy Sullivan vs. Young John L. Sullivan, at Lawrence; Jimmy Briggs vs. Martin Canole, at New Bedford.

WEDNESDAY—Jack O'Brien vs. Jack Willis, at Philadelphia.

THURSDAY—Patsy Hogan vs. Tony Moran, at Linton, England.

FRIDAY—Charley Neary vs. Jack McClelland, at Milwaukee.

SATURDAY—Dave Barry vs. Tom Burns, at Seattle, Wash.

What is considered the biggest mill of the week will take place between Charley Neary and Jack McClelland, of Pittsburg, Friday. Neary, who is a product of the "Beer City" is a slight favorite over his rival from Smoketown.

* * *

Billy Gardner and George Ashley will meet to-night at the Cambridge A. C., in one of the most interesting bills arranged locally for some time. Ashley established himself a big favorite last week by his grand showing against Kid Hessel, whom he whipped in ten rounds. There are three preliminaries on the card that look upsetting.

Martin Canole, of Fall River, and Jimmy Briggs, of Chelsea, cross mitts at New Bedford to-morrow night. Manager Jimmy Connolly is sure that Canole will make a much better showing against the "Star of the East" than he has against any fighter he has fought within a year. "I'm going to dub that 'Star of the East,'" said the clean-cut Martin, "and you can count upon me doing it in short order."

* * *

An important bout is on the Chelsea cards. It will take place at the Pythian rink, under the auspices of the Winnisimmet Club, and it will bring together George Murray, of Lynn, and Chester Goodwin, of Chelsea. The pair met some time ago at Chelsea and Goodwin won the decision in ten rounds.

* * *

The two Sullivans, Young John L. and Tommy, meet at Lawrence to-morrow, and a hot bout is looked for.

BERNSTEIN TO FACE YANGER

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—John T. Dougherty, who formerly looked after the affairs of Matty Matthews and "Kid" McFarland, has assumed the management of Joe Bernstein, the Ghetto champion, who is now going through a course of training with a view to meeting the best in the featherweight division. His first opponent will be Benny Yanger, the "Tipton Slasher."

BRITT'S BRACER MADE HIM MAD

BY W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The aftermath of the Britt-Gans fight is lively. It needs must be so, as the finish of the thing was about the only one that had not been provided in the arguments and discussions which prevailed right up to the night of the battle.

There are those, of course, who thought Gans would win, but they pictured him winning by force of arms, and not by virtue of an infraction of the rules on Britt's part. There were some who imagined that if Gans found the strength affected by the reducing process he might bowl Britt in preference to being bowled down, but there was no one apparently that figured to go over Jimmy standing cautious to the winds and making a rough house scrap of the contest for the world's light-weight championship.

Britt Given a Bracer.

I learn from a source that I respect that Britt was given a boatswain's nip of brandy before leaving his dressing room, and for why I do not quite understand, as the native son's reputation for fearlessness is unquestioned. In all probability the stimulant was given for the purpose of enhancing his pugilistic instinct and impressing him with the idea that he did not make a quick and bitter fight of it with the world-beating negro his chances of success would diminish with every round.

I looked Gans over very carefully when he entered the ring. I had had an experience with the gentleman in Chicago, and I was sure in my own mind it would be a good guide to me as to the negro's intentions in the contest that was ahead.

I refer to the Gans McGovern affair—the contest which made Chicago famous. I had no proof but I had a strong suspicion that that affair was to be crooked. I knew a man next to me say when Gans entered the ring, "He is scared of McGovern all right," and I heard another say, "He is not scared of McGovern. He is going to throw the fight and he is nervous for fear this big crowd will catch on."

Gans Not Nervous.

Gans was not nervous when he came into the ring to weigh for Britt. He leaned against the ropes and he was sleek-looking and confident. It was in the second round that a vast change was noticeable. He had caught a few of Britt's ranging body blows, but as the speed of the thing increased Britt's fists were quicker than the versatile negro's elbows, and it was then that Mr. Gans changed from a confident stand-up fighter to a cringing, grasping individual. It may have been the weight; it may have been that something which comes to every man when he feels he has met his master, but Gans had no stomach for the battle by the time the third round was ended.

The point made in dispute here is to whether Gans invited that foul punch. To me it certainly looked as if he went down in that fourth round without provocation. I have argued this matter with Referee Graney and he holds that there was never a time when Gans was not either fought down or dragged to his knees by Britt in his impetuosity.

NEW YORK MAY GET BOXING

Special to the Boston American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In the event of the election of Judge Herrick, for Governor, boxing will undoubtedly be permitted in the Empire State. One of the high Democratic officials said that Judge Herrick holds liberal views in regard to exhibitions of the manly art, and that if he is elected he will favor a law permitting boxing. Senators Frawley, of Manhattan, and McCarren, of Brooklyn, will jointly introduce a bill in the Senate, which will place certain fair restrictions on boxing.

ENTRIES FOR DOG SHOW

There will be over 300 dogs on exhibition at the Boston Terrier Club's specialty show to be held in Mechanics Building November 16 to 19. These 300 dogs represent 425 entries, which is a much better showing than is often obtained at open bench shows where all breeds are admitted, and it is a new record for specialty shows in this country, and it is doubtful even abroad if even 300 dogs of one breed were ever brought together for one show.

All of the champions have been entered for the show, and the total value of the dogs entered is placed at upwards of $100,000. This remarkable entry list was made possible through the attractive premiums and money prizes offered by the club and the list of "specials," which guarantee at least every dog in the show some kind of a premium.

ANDY DALY IS AFTER BOUTS

Andy Daly, the crack little boxer of Boston, who made such a creditable showing against the pick of the Western boxers last Spring, writes the BOSTON AMERICAN that he is now in fine condition for a bout, and would like to get on before some of the New England clubs with either Jimmy Walsh or Albert Delmont, at 103 pounds.

"I have been out of the game for the past few weeks on account of a bad hand, which is now in excellent shape. I have backing to considerable extent that I can beat either Delmont or Walsh, and, as both of them have been making a lot of talk lately, it is up to them to make good and answer this challenge," writes Daly.

MEYERS LONGS TO SPILL GORE

Lou Meyers, a likely looking little chap, who comes from Gotham, dropped into the BOSTON AMERICAN office this morning and left a rib-bot defi to the local boxers who don the mitts inside the featherweight limit. Meyers claims to have beaten all of the New York feathers, including Jack Burke and Jem Mace.

"Chester Goodwin or Matty Baldwin would just about suit me," said Meyers. "I have been getting myself in trim for the past month, and am now ready to do battle with the pick of the country. I hope that I will at least make enough money here in the Hub to pay my fare back to New York."

SAVIN HILLS WANT GAMES.

The Savin Hills have an open date for Saturday, November 1, and would like to hear from some strong 125-pound team, U. S. S. Maine and Colonial A. A. preferred. Address George E. Capelle, No. 99 Pleasant street, Dorchester.

WRIGHT IS ON THE WARPATH

Here is one for Tommy English. Kid Wright writes the BOTON AMERICAN that he can put it all over English and that money talks on his statements. Either one of the Cambridge clubs would be a good place to hold the mill, according to the Kid.

"English beat me when we met a few weeks ago, mostly because I was not in good condition," says the Kid. "Tommy English refuses to give me another go I am open to meet Kid Barish, Billy Davis or any other 130-pound boy in New England.

MURPHY'S FINE RECORD.

Connie Murphy, of the Haverhill club, in the New England League, made a remarkable showing the past season, behind the bat. His record is 273 put outs and 50 assists, with only two errors, giving him a percentage of .994.

BRIGGS AFTER STAR BANTAMS

Kid Briggs, of the South End, is out with a challenge to meet any 100-105-pound boxer in Boston. Manager Jack McGrath, of Cambridge, or Young Mills, of East Cambridge, preferred. Briggs says that he has backing that he can beat either one of the above-named chaps.

OLDFIELD'S NEW RECORD.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Barney Oldfield broke every record from one to eight miles in his ten-mile spin against time to-day. His best mile was the fourth, which he did in 52 1-5 seconds. His machine broke down after the eighth, and that was the reason he couldn't continue his record-smashing stunt. As the meeting was sanctioned by the Automobile Club of America the records are official.

KLEIN.

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Open Evenings

LUTHER HUNTS FOR BIG GAME

From Providence comes word that Luther Manuel would like to get on a bout with some of the Hub boys who fight at 133-135 pounds. He says that he is open to meet either George Ashley or Peter Sullivan, of Fall River; Billy Gardner, of Lowell, or Blink McCloskey, of Philadelphia, in case the Boston lightweights refuse to take him on.

WILL PUT UP LONG GREEN

Willie Cornell, the 122-pound boxer of Lowell, who has never been out of the local amateur featherweight scrappers in this part of the country, and who is now in the kaze for the money that is in it, writes the BOSTON AMERICAN that he would like to hook up wit either Matty Baldwin, Billy Davis, Billy Glover or Coster Goodwin.

"I have $100 to bet that I can beat any of the above named boxers, and if they would like to earn some easy money all they have to do is to answer this challenge," writes the Lowellite.

Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Do You Want 80-Cent Gas?

If you do, cut out the petition on page 2 of this issue, sign it yourself and get all your friends to sign it. If you can get more signatures than there is room for on the printed petition, paste it at the top of a sheet of foolscap or other large paper, get as many signers as you can and send it to GAS PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present-day Life in Boston

Chapter Ixxxiii—Continued.

"I SHALL carry the marks on my neck to the grave. I fainted. He was strangling me. I was nearly dead when his keepers appeared. They drove him off with their whips. It was not till later that they secured him, for he got away to the gallery where you were lying. They thought I was dead and tended to me."

"I think you have told me nearly all," said Esther. "I can think of only one more question to ask you. I went to the church to hunt up the entry in the register. I found that someone had been there before me and blotted out the name."

"You called upon Grimstead that morning. He sent you to Adderley to see me. I have an idea he had not then heard the news of Basil's death. They were afraid to tell him. So he intended you to be detained. He wired to his brother that you were coming. But, of course, the brother knew that it was useless to detain you, so he merely took the one necessary step to prevent you making any discovery; he blotted out the name in the register."

Then Lillan turned and seized Esther's hand almost roughly.

"Esther, you know everything now," she said, with sharp precision, "all I can tell you. Speak—let me hear before I bid you good night—what will you do?

"From what I have told you, you surely understand the dangers that will menace you; that will swallow you up if you expose yourself to them. You are safe now—by the mercy of God—but a union with Harold Borradale will mean a reopening for you of all the terrors that you have surmounted—"

"I shall not meet them alone," murmured Esther.

"But supposing he who is by your side proves himself unable to cope with them—"

"Harold is strong and brave," interrupted Esther indignantly.

"I know it," cried Lillan, clasping her hands with the intensity of her purpose. "oh, yes, I know that. Don't think I wish to set you against him, Esther. Before God I have no desire to do that. It is the inevitable that we have to fight. Harold's father, he, too, was a strong man—healthy bodily and morally—like Harold—but consider the history of his later years. Remember that he became a moody, unhappy man, that he cut himself off from the world and for the last few years of his life was actually in seclusion. Look at Mrs. Borradale, who was his wife—has she been a happy woman, do you think?"

"She is Harold's mother," said Esther, under her breath.

"But the other sons—do not forget them—the two who are dead—the one who is yet alive. You are taking the Curse into your life. And, worse than that—far worse than that—remember that unfashioned mystery we have called the Inner Curse. I tell you solemnly—as solemnly as I can find words to express my meaning—that marriage with Harold, however bravely you may both face the prospect, means nothing but ruin for you! Are you ready to risk that?"

"Yes," whispered Esther, "rather than give up Harold."

"On the very evening of your wedding," resumed Lillan breathlessly, "that heartless scoundrel, Grimstead, will import the secret—the family horror—to Harold, and—oh he laughs now, he will not laugh

Esther rose from her chair and affectionately put an arm round Lillan's neck. She was pale, but very quiet and determined.

"Dear," she said, "I know that your advice is sincere. It may be, too, that all you warn me of may come to pass. But I would sooner suffer for the rest of my days than give up Harold. I could endure nothing worse than being parted from him"—here she smiled faintly—"so what would be the good? If I am destined to unhappiness it will be easier to bear when the man I love is by my side.

"But, thank you, Lillan, for the efforts you have made; I know they were for my sake. Don't be angry with me because it is not my nature to give up what my heart is set upon. We will not discuss the matter again. For good or ill I am bound to Harold—curse or no curse—life or death. Where, kiss me dear, and say 'good night,' for it is late. I shall sleep none the less soundly to-night because I have not been frightened from my plighted word."

Lillan kissed the girl with unusual emotion. There were sobs in her throat, but she choked them down. "God grant," she recited, "that I may be wrong. It is possible—and if I could pray I would pray for that. But, oh, Esther, I fear for you—I fear!"

Chapter Ixxxiv.

The Wedding—and After.

A GREAT event was the marriage of Harold Borradale. It would not have been easy to find a happier people than were Harold and Esther when they emerged from the church husband and wife.

"Forever," he had whispered as they reached the porch, and "forever" she had replied, her eyes lifted to his.

The bells pealed from the old square tower; the "Wedding March" rang out; bridesmaids sprinkled flowers at the church door.

Among the chorus of voices there was one question which was almost universal.

"Where's the rector? A fussy thing that he ain't here.

"Married by the Bishop—eh—and other relations to help? No room for the rector? I don't understand that."

The rector was not present. He had refused to officiate or to assist. He would give no reason, and he maintained an obstinate silence when questioned by Borradale.

Harold never dared question his mother too closely upon the subject of the family secrets. Her health remained in a very precarious condition.

"You have found out a good deal, Harold, dear," she said weakly, "of the secret which I have struggled to keep from you—and it is strange that Esther should have been the means of revealing it to you. Marry her, my dear son, in all trust now that you know there is no legal objection to your marriage, for I am assured that you will fulfill the wishes of my heart, the object for which I have brought you up, my fondest desire." Harold did not dare question her more closely.

Esther, with Lillan's permission, had told him all she knew, begging him at the same time not to think ill of her friend. He had listened very gravely, though he was inclined to mock at the suggestion of the "Inner Curse" and the duplicity of Grimstead.

"It's bad enough to know of that horrid creature that is kept in confinement at Adderley," he said. "All the more when it is suggested to me that it is my own brother. To say nothing of the other two—those who, as you tell me, met with such shocking deaths. But after your experiences I expected something of the sort. It's hateful, Esther, but I sincerely believe that we know all there is to be known of the Borradale curse. My poor, dear mother, I can quite understand how she must have suffered, and perhaps she thought that death—the death of these maidens—would remove any necessity of imparting the secret to me. Evidently I'm all right, and her great desire is that I shall restore the Borradale family to health and respect. That I think to be the explanation of the whole thing, and it's absurd nonsense to frighten you with the suggestion of new mysteries when those which exist are unpleasant enough. There's some sort of new madness in my family. I'm not affected by it, and pray God I may never be so. Knowing this are you ready to stick to me? For I want you, Esther, and won't give you up of my own accord. Are you ready to marry me, dear, in spite of all?"

Her answer had been to throw herself into his arms and vow that with him she would face any terrors that might befall her.

Nevertheless, Harold had taken an early opportunity of seeing Grimstead, and announcing his intention of undertaking immediate reforms at Adderley.

"The property is mine," he said, "and, furthermore, I am in possession of the secret which had to be imparted to me either at the age of thirty or on my marriage. You will have nothing to confide to me now, Mr. Grimstead." The lawyer smiled grimly, but made no comment.

"I know," continued Harold "that my father reposed the greatest confidence in you and that it is by his wish that you have managed these affairs for him. I won't say anything about the manner in which you have carried out his instructions. But I will with your permission go at once to Adderley and see for myself how matters stand."

The lawyer gazed at the young man from over the top of his spectacles and his narrow eyes glittered maliciously.

"Have you ever seen your father's will, Mr. Borradale?" he asked.

"You are wrong," continued Grimstead, "in thinking that Adderley is at present your property. You have, in fact, no control there until you are thirty years of age, or until you are married. Pray verify this for yourself."

The old man unlocked a desk near and produced a copy of the will, which Harold perused with considerable interest. It was a simple document, for, with the exception of Adderley, the rest of the property passed naturally. Of other sons but Harold there was no mention, and, with regard to Adderley in the event of Borradale's death before Harold reached the age of thirty, Mr. Grimstead was given absolute control of the estate, and had that appertained to it. There was a clause, also, which begged Mr. Grimstead to use his discretion in preventing Harold from living Adderley until such time as it came into his possession.

"You see, Mr. Borradale," said the lawyer, "that it was your father's wish that you should have nothing to do with Adderley until such time as you had arrived at a mature age to undertake the responsibilities. This time is approaching. But I will ask you to postpone the reform you talk of till—well, till you are in possession of your property—and of the facts."

"I shall be in possession of property and facts in a few weeks from now," Harold spoke slowly. "I suppose you do not counsel me against this marriage, Mr. Grimstead?"

"It is not my place to offer you advice on such a matter," Mr. Grimstead replied Grimstead, "but, in any case, as you are nearly thirty, the time has almost come for me to hand over to you my responsibilities. I shall be glad to do so. If you can get on without me you will, of course, give me my full discharge; if not"—he was holding the door for Harold to go out—"I shall be happy to serve you as I served your father."

"Good day," said Harold, abruptly, turning to go.

"Good day." was the reply, "and pray accept my congratulations on the coming wedding. We shall meet when it is over."

So the weeks passed and Esther and Harold were wholly lost in each other's society.

And on the day of the wedding came, and the blessing of the church was pronounced upon the union of Harold and Esther.

Esther could hardly realize that she was Mrs. Borradale, though she was addressed as such often enough that afternoon. She would have liked a quieter wedding, but she understood that, under the circumstances, a good deal of ceremony was necessary.

At last the carriage that was to take husband and wife to the station drew up at the door. Esther found herself in Mrs. Borradale's close embrace.

"God bless you, my daughter. May no clouds darken your married life. May it be full of love and happiness!" she murmured to the girl like yourself, a little longer—oh, I want to live a little longer, to feel that my dreams is indeed fulfilled."

Then Harold kissed her, and, affectionate embrace from Mrs. Meredith, a hearty grip of the hand from Mr. Greenham, cheers in the more subdued tone of aristocratic enthusiasm, a shower of flowers from the child bridesmaids and the carriage swept away down the broad, curving drive. Esther was seated beside her newly made husband and her hand was clasped in his.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Reproduced from "Motor."

Garments Made of Pony Skins Are the Latest and Smartest Thing for Women Autoists and Are Very Serviceable.

WHILE the horse has been entirely overshadowed in the mind of feminine automobile enthusiasts as of today, it is a little horse, the Russian pony, that is furnishing the latest and best material for the motor costumes of fair autoists.

It is a pony's skin, says Miss Grace Margaret Gould, writing for the fashion page of *Motor*, that forms the long, loose-hitting outer garment that now is considered the smartest thing in motoring apparel. The Russian pony fur, as it is technically referred to, is very charming in its effective brown shades. It is serviceable, too, and not at all heavy in weight. And not a little of the charm of a pony fur coat lies in the perpetual question it arouses. The belle of twenty years ago would have protested vigorously before she would have ever dreamed of putting her lovely pony to such a strange use—making a furze out of the glossy fur which she so often had stroked. But nowadays this is really the only as quential an animal as the horse. Indeed, she never has any time for sentimentalizing over domestic animals.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

MANY LESSONS ESPECIALLY FOR EASTERN PEOPLE TO LEARN AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

Copyright, 1904, by American-Journal-Examiner.

THE most wonderful, the most educational "Fair" of the world is drawing to a close. The World's Exposition at St. Louis has but little over a month more, and then the demolition of all this beauty begins.

I have met in my life scores of human beings who have circled the world in their travels. Not more than two or three of these travellers seemed to have any knowledge of the manners, customs and peculiarities of the countries they had circled. They could tell you the cost of the ticket and the price at hotels, and they remembered the discomfort of various boats and trains. But so far as education goes it seems to me the most ignorant people I have known are the travelled Americans.

One month well spent at the St. Louis Exposition means a larger education than a three years' trip around the world as taken by the average tourist. Yet thousands of people have saved their means for a hurried trip abroad, thinking St. Louis had nothing to offer them.

I would rather send a young son or daughter with a wise guide through this Exposition for one month than to send them through a three years' course of any school in America.

It seems a misfortune that the egotism and self-satisfaction of the East has kept so many people from profiting by this wonderful Exposition. The St. Louis Exposition has paid all expenses and it is drawing more people to-day than at any previous time. But it should have paid large dividends to its stockholders, and it should have been patronised by thousands who have not realized the opportunity they have missed.

It is a magnificent success! But it should be the most wonderful success financially the world has known, just as it is the most remarkable exhibit in countless ways that the world has known.

Many people said to me before I came: "I saw the Chicago Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, of course, all expositions are much alike, so I shall not go to this."

In Chicago there was no Education Building. In St. Louis the Education Building requires five days to thoroughly appreciate its wonders.

The indifference of the East to this particular building may be understood when it is known that the college exhibits and statistics prove how much greater is the number of students and the annual appropriations and the achievements of students and professors in the Western colleges than in Harvard, Yale and other famous Eastern colleges.

Having lived in the East for twenty years, I confess to a sensation of astonishment, mingled with incredulity, when this statement was first made to me by Professor Edgar Larkin, of Lowe Observatory, California. But there were the proofs before my eyes. The California and Chicago Universities put Harvard and Yale completely in the shade.

The most remarkable achievements in photographing the eclipse of the sun were by a professor of the Chicago University.

There is every reason for the East to rouse itself from its state of complacent self-satisfaction as the centre of education and culture, if it would not find humiliation awaiting a rude awakening. So soon as a community or an individual believes perfection is reached, so soon progress and endeavor are arrested. The great West is eager, ambitious and industrious. The professors in Western colleges realize what traditional greatness they have to contend against and they are alert and receptive and unflagging in their zeal. In consequence of this the Western colleges are rapidly outstripping the Eastern institutions of learning.

A score of years from now it will be a far greater pride for a man to say I am a graduate of the Chicago or the California University than to substitute Yale or Harvard for those names.

Westward the course of education takes its way!

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Advice to the Lovelorn

By Beatrice Fairfax

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

Is it proper for two or more young ladies (eighteen and nineteen years of age) to go to a respectable afternoon dance on a Sunday with a gentleman friend? My mother says it is not proper, and my friend's parents say there is no harm in it. You are aware that we dance with men whom we are never introduced to and know absolutely nothing about their character. They dress and talk nicely and may spend money on dancing drinks, and would like to know if it is improper. EADER.

DON'T you think that you might find better companions than these young men for your Sunday afternoons than going to dances? Why not go for a good, long walk? The fresh air will do you far more good than the heat of life in a ballroom. And it certainly is not right that young women should meet and dance with men whom they absolutely know nothing about.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

While at school I met the man whom I am engaged to marry. He is a great deal older, being thirty-two, while I am but eighteen. I studied music while at school and now he wants me to finish at his expense, as my people cannot afford to let me go on. Do you think I ought to accept? Do you not think he ought to wait, as I am, for after I am married there will be time enough? Another thing, I am not perfectly sure of myself, for I never thought I could be so indifferent to a man as I was in love with. Still, he is very good to me. R. M. P.

IT seems to me it would be wiser for you not to take advantage of your fiance's offer to stand the expenses of your musical education, as, if you were to break your engagement (which seems not unlikely since you are not at all sure of the strength of your affection for him) you would be in a most embarrassing position. You are still so young that I agree with you there will be time for this after you are married, when, as your husband, he will be warranted in doing so. If you were to put yourself under such an obligation to him now you might feel you had to marry him, even should you find out you did not care for him, and that would be a dreadful mistake. If you have any doubt as to your love for him, delay marrying until you can feel perfectly sure.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young girl, seventeen years old, and am employed as a book-keeper. I was introduced to a young man, whom I think a great deal about. He asked to call, and I was asked my mother, but she would not hear of such a thing, and in fact gave me a severe scolding. She is always telling me never to get married. Now, Miss Fairfax, do you think I ought to meet him outside of my home, as my parent will evidently not consent to have him call, as she does not want me to have any young men whatsoever? PERPLEXED.

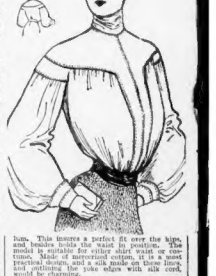
I CANNOT advise you to deceive your mother, and you are rather young to be having men call on you. However, if you must have him call, go to your mother and tell her that you like the man, and find out just what her objections to him are. I am sure that when she sees you really care she will allow him to call rather than have you meeting him outside. A man who cares for a girl will urge her to deceive her parents.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN

Ladies' Shirt Waist

No. 6,125—The new styles for shirt waists are varied and effective, but all point to a continuation of the plaint and picturesque. Many of the new models show the yoke in either colors or concealed by various means of adornment, or cut so that the seam is not to be found. That idea is by far the most quaint, and the shoulder cap coming well down over the usual sloping line of sleeve and also given even greater width.

The waist illustrated shows here the sleeve is finished by a fancy gauntlet cuff, and the blouse, like all the newer designs, is to be worn with a separate collar. The collars are published by a little "curtain or shield," and may be made of the material or lace. The lower edge of the blouse is finished off with a pep-



lum. This insures a perfect fit over the hips, besides holds the waist in position. The model is suitable for either shirt waist or costume, and is appropriate for any of the new flannel, cotton and silk suiting, or linen lining, and outlining the yoke edges with silk cord, would be very handsome.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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FAIR HELPERS AID IN WORK FOR ST. PHILIP'S BIGDANCE

FAIR WORKERS FOR ST. PHILIP'S DANCE.

Auxiliary Helps Roxbury Athletes In Plans for Second Fete at Odd Fellows Hall.

St. Philip's Athletic Association, of Roxbury, renowned for the athletic records of its male members and for the popularity of its women members, will hold its second annual ball this evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Berkeley and Tremont streets. The St. Philip's dance is considered the affair of the season for Roxbury. For several months past a committee of arrangements has been planning to make this year's event an unprecedented success.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Society, headed by Miss Lillian Crowley, Miss Evelyn Fouhy and Miss Nellie Eastman, has joined with the athletic association in making preparations. The affair will open with a concert at 8 o'clock.

The grand march will take place at 9 o'clock, led by President James A. Enwright and Miss Nellie Eastman, followed by Charles Fouhy and Miss Evelyn Fouhy, Stephen A. O'Neill and Miss Lillian Crowley. More than 100 couples will be in line. Dancing will follow until 2 o'clock, with intermission at midnight.

SHOTS FIRED AT AUTO WOMEN

Is, George McCoy and Mrs. M. E. Johnson said to be Boston women, but whose names do not appear in the local directory, to the much-frightened victims of an alleged holdup at North Wilbraham, while they were on their way in an automobile from Boston to New York.

The two women were alone in the car, as it was nearly dusk when four men, two of them armed with rifles, leaped out from a group of bushes and ordered the women to stop. Instead they turned on full power and nearly ran over two of the men. After the had passed two shots were fired at them.

Then they reached Springfield they reported the affair to the police, and a squad of officers was sent to the scene. They did not find any trace of the highwaymen.

MORE WORK FOR MILLS.

WILBURY, Nov. 7.—The Sandersville cotton mills, employing 500 hands, went on full time today, after having been running since May on a fifty-hour a week schedule.

2 SHOT, DYING; ROW OVER PIE

In a dispute over a pie in the "Sorrento Villa," an Italian restaurant at the corner of Prince and Hanover streets, Ernest Alessi, a waiter, became enraged and drawing a revolver shot and wounded Giovanni Pisano and Albert Dello so severely that neither are expected to live.

After the shooting Alessi led the police and a crowd of about fifty citizens a merry chase through the streets and alleyways of the Italian quarter and was finally captured on the roof of a Webster place tenement by Patrolmen Leonard and Foss of the Hanover street station, after he had attempted to take the life of the latter officer by snapping the revolver in his face. The gun failed to explode through a defective cartridge.

The three shots struck Pisano, one entering his abdomen, another his right cheek and the third his right shoulder. A fourth shot struck Dello, who was eating in the restaurant, in the head.

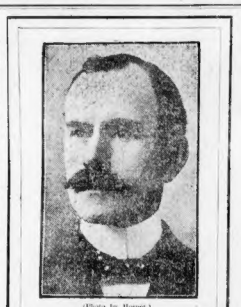
At the Relief station it was found that the wound of Dante Pisano is immediately operative. The physicians held out little hope for him. Alessi, through an interpreter, told Captain Dugan his story in a cool, calm and collected manner, claiming that he did the shooting in self defence.

TECH VICTIM IS CRITICALLY ILL

Suffering from internal injuries, Harold Bailey, the Tufts student who was one of the victims of the police in the Technology clubbing affray, has been removed from the Tufts College dormitory to a Somerville hospital, where he is critically ill. Young Bailey is in a serious condition. His injuries consist of lacerated contusions on the back of the head and he has injuries to the stomach, back and abdomen.

RAIDERS FOILED BY HEAVY DOOR

LYNN, Nov. 7.—Boston Chinamen who are converts to Christianity, complained to the Lynn police that certain of their countrymen neglected their Sunday school duties to go to Lynn to play cards and other gambling games. As a result the police raided a Broad street shop and found some twenty Chinamen, but owing to the delay in getting through a door, heavily barred, it was impossible to prove that they had been gambling.


(Photo by Horner.)

Keep Politics Out of the Courts

VOTE FOR

HENRY E. BELLEW

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

More than 20 years' experience as an Assistant Court Clerk. This important office has in charge the public records, and handles over one-half of the civil litigation of the state, involving the property and personal rights and interests of the people.

Without distinction of party, the undersigned lawyers, solely with a view to maintaining the efficiency and integrity of this important office, endorse and recommend his election.

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AND OVER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED OTHER LAWYERS.

GREAT MEETING OF METHODISTS

Delegates to the annual meeting of the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to be held in the Bromfield Street Church beginning next Wednesday, and lasting a week, have already begun to arrive, and it is already assured that the meeting will be the largest and most generally attended that has been held in the eighty-five years of its existence.

The committee represents the entire Methodist church territorially, and delegates from the four quarters of the globe will be in attendance to report the work in Asia, Africa, Europe and the islands of the sea. In addition to the regular work of the meeting an elaborate missionary exhibit will be connected, showing in interesting detail the work of the missionaries and the results they have obtained. All the effective bishops of the church will be present, with the exception of Bishop J. W. Bashford, who has recently reached Shanghai, China.

BUILDERS OUT FOR OPEN SHOP

Favoring the policy of the "open shop" and permitting no dictation under any conditions is the latest edict of the Master Builders' Association of Boston as set forth in its latest circular. This may culminate in serious labor difficulties if closely followed in the spirit and letter of its declaration, according to prominent labor leaders.

Responsible building concerns of the city, whether or not connected with the Master Builders' Association, have received the circular, which calls upon them to maintain the control of their affairs, allowing no outside interference.

No member of the association receiving a demand of any kind from a member of a labor organization or its representative will be permitted to accede to that demand without first consulting the executive board of the association. The board will consider the demand upon the builder, and then instruct him as to what course he will pursue, and he will be fully backed up in that course by the members of the association.

The declaration of principles of the association regarding its future policy is as follows:

"That no persons or combination of persons, other than those who are responsible for the conduct of business, should be permitted to control or dictate upon what terms or under what conditions the following what methods business shall be conducted.

"That absolute freedom of choice in the employment of workmen is essential to the welfare of the employer, the employe and the community; therefore artificial restraints upon such freedom should not be permitted to exist.

"That combinations of persons organized or operated so as to create interference with the rights of others, either directly or indirectly, should not be recognized as fit and proper bodies to have business relations with."

KILL OUTLAW, BUT DIE THEMSELVES

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—After a man hunt extending over the greater part of the Menifee County Mountains, two officers captured Lipton Day, the most desperate outlaw in the Kentucky mountains, and in a desperate battle with Winchester rifles Day killed the two officers and they killed him.

From the appearance of the men's bodies when found, all three had evidently died almost instantly.

PLAY AT BONFIRE FATAL TO CHILD

WALTHAM, Nov. 7.—A four-year-old daughter of John Lisotte, of Felton street, is dead as the result of burns received Saturday afternoon while playing about a bonfire with a number of other children.

MOTHERS, BABES HELD BY POLICE

Two Belgian women, Antoinette Dupree and Apalonie Jauris, with two little children, unable to speak a word of English and with a pitiful tale of great wrongs, are detained by Chief of Police Russell at North Abington at the request of Frank A. McEchew, stipendiary of Cape Breton, N. S., who telegraphed that the women had been enticed away from their homes by two North Abington men.

With tears streaming down their cheeks the women declared through an interpreter they had been beaten by their drunken husbands and compelled to sleep out of doors. They left their homes, they said, with the knowledge of their husbands, hoping to find work by which they could earn money enough to get back to Belgium. They left Belgium about a year ago.

They claimed to known the North Abington men, and hoped to find work through them.

LOWELL'S FIRE LOSS $100,000

LOWELL, Nov. 6.—The Huntington Hall building, occupied jointly by the city of Lowell and by the Boston & Maine Railway Company for its Merrimac street station, is destroyed by fire. The same building was burned on the night of December 14, 1897, and rebuilt in 1900 at a cost on the part of the city of about $60,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

HARVARD SUES FOR STUDENT'S FEES

LAWRENCE, Nov. 7.—Because he had no funds, Michael J. Casey, a hard-working young man of this city, dropped out of his freshman class at Harvard University, and the trustees of the university are now suing the bondsman of Casey, C. J. Casey, a local coal dealer, and John Hurley, undertaker, for $150, the sum total for young Casey's second half at the college. Casey is now employed by the Boston & Maine railroad at its local office.

The case is assigned for trial in police court Tuesday, but there is prospect of a settlement.

NATIVES SACK A WRECKED SHIP.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 7.—The three-masted schooner Ariel, Captain Collins, owned by Bowring Brothers, St. John's, N. F., was wrecked at Cranberry Head. The captain and crew of nine reached this port after a desperate fight.

Later it was found that the inhabitants at Cranberry had completely stripped the vessel. A magistrate will go to the scene to effect the recovery of the goods.

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What Might Have Been.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
I've Got a Feelin' for You.
My Lonely Little Lonesome Maid.
Sweet, Sweet Love (by writer of "Always").
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows. Violets, Sweet Violets.
I've Got My Eyes on You.
Your Dad Gave His Life for His Country.
You Know Who I Love (waltz song). Mississippi Mamie, Always in the Way.
A Little Boy Called "Taps" (by the writer of "Blue Bell").
Why Don't They Play with Me? (Charles K. Harris's latest).
I Know (high-class ballad).
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
All Aboard for Dreamland.

INSTRUMENTAL.
A Bit o' Blarney (two-step).
Roaming in the Gloaming (reverie).
Violets and Roses (flower song).
Dream of Madrid (Spanish waltz).
Chariot Race March.
Bay State March.
Kentucky Belles (two-step).
Rising Sun Cake Intermezzo.
Star of the Sea.
Polly Prim March.
Belle of Boston March.
Midnight Fire Alarm.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Uncle Sammy March.
Charmer Waltz (by the composer of "Zenda Waltz").
None But You Waltz.
Autumn Bud Waltz.
Burning of Rome (by E. T. Paull).
Love's Greeting Gavotte (Chas. D. Blake).
Yahoo Bloom.
Down the Pike March.
March of the Eagles.
Love and Kisses Caprice.

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and company, in the little comedy "Dunning," in one of the big features at the Hall of All Star Vaudeville, which is now on sale. The balance of the bill includes The Chamberlain Brown Band, All Star Vaudeville at equal rates at
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Evenings at 8. Mats. Sat. only at 2.
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Admirable and delightfully domestic—An evening of pure delight.—Herald.
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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1904.

Here's a Bird That Succeeds

Study Him, and Maybe You'll Learn His Secret.

Did you ever see a little gray sparrow fighting for his dinner in the street?

He has more enemies than an outlaw. He is constantly in danger from the hoofs of horses or the wheels of vehicles; boys delight to aim deadly missiles at him; his brother sparrows make him battle for every mouthful he picks up.

He pays a tremendous price of energy, alertness and industry for one square meal, yet if you will notice he always gets it.

No pampered canary or bullfinch, who spends his elegant leisure waiting for a housemaid to bring him his dinner, is better fed or better groomed than this same little sparrow, who has to spend twelve strenuous hours every day making his living, and who never had a vacation in his life.

The sparrow is not popular in this country. He is looked upon by other birds as an intruder, in much the same manner as the original inhabitants of this country looked upon our forefathers.

His chattering disturbs the weighty thoughts of the people who stroll about the parks. Householders reproach him because he builds his mud and straw nests in the cornices of their mansions.

Yet the little gray bird refuses to worry about his unpopularity.

He finds all he can do in attending strictly to his business, and though he is a stranger in a strange land, he is so successful that the growth of his tribe has far outstripped that of any other family of birds to be found in city or country.

Many of the sparrow's qualities could be copied with profit by some of the birds who revile and persecute him, and even we superior human beings might occasionally learn something from him if we could spare the time.

First of all, it will be observed by the person who watches the sparrow that he is **SUCCESSFUL**, and success means a great deal to us.

His success is attained chiefly by his industry, although his aggressiveness and quick wit are large factors in it.

With all the world against him, with man, birds and beasts ready and willing to destroy him, he, nevertheless, goes about his work with energy and intelligence, and he **NEVER FAILS TO GET WHAT HE IS AFTER.**

He is full of impudence and self-assurance, it is true, but he has one saving grace—which is **CHEERFULNESS.**

He never sits drooping on the limb of a tree like a saturnine blue-jay or sentimental robin; he never gets frantic with impotent rage like the foolish little wren, and he never goes about picking needless fights like a noisy parrot.

Through all his persecutions, he is contented and optimistic, and neither fights nor scolds, unless it is necessary to drive some other bird away from a morsel of food.

If you will think of the men of your acquaintance who have made successes, you will probably find a good many sparrows among them.

The ability to succeed in the face of persecution, and to keep your temper, when you know every one about you is seeking your downfall, are qualities which it is well worth while to attain, even if you have to pattern your life after that of a despised and outcast little bird.

Cost of Feeding Soldiers Doubled Since 1898

Absolute Demonstration of the Increased Cost of Living

Since 1898 the cost of feeding Uncle Sam's soldiers has nearly doubled.

The annual report of Brigadier-General J. F. Weston, the Commissary-General of the United States army, shows that it cost the Government $8,281,750 to feed 69,971 soldiers last year. This amounts to 34 11-15 of a cent per man.

In 1898 the army was much smaller and the cost per man was only 18 cents.

This is the most significant statement about the cost of living that has yet been made.

The United States army buys its supplies in enormous quantities, and it buys cheaper than the average wholesale dealer. It eliminates every profit and employs all of the resources of the Government to search the markets for favorable opportunities.

If it costs double as much for a soldier's food, it is safe to say that it costs nearly three times as much for the food of the average citizen, provided, of course, that he keeps his rations up to the standard.

Soldiers' rations, when free from the blighting influence of the beef embalmers, are plain and substantial—bread, mutton, beef, pork, beans and potatoes, with coffee, tea and sugar, and occasionally variety in the way of vegetables.

That the cost of such staples of living has doubled since 1898 more than substantiates the claim made by the workingmen that they absolutely require higher wages to enable them to support life. Incidentally it shows that the tremendous increase of the army is proving even more costly to Uncle Sam than was anticipated, and is a strong argument in favor of a return to democratic simplicity and the democratic idea that a large standing army is a menace both to the peace and prosperity of the country.

WHY MR. CARNEGIE CANNOT VOTE THIS YEAR

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I saw by your paper that Andrew Carnegie could not vote. I think you are wrong. Is there not a law allowing a tourist to vote? Hope to see you set the matter right. VOTER.

Roxbury.

[Mr. Carnegie did not return from Europe in time to register. Under the laws of New York no one can vote, not even a permanent resident, unless he registers. There is no exception for tourists or anyone else.—Ed.]

WE WELCOME THIS CONVERT TO THE BOSTON AMERICAN

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I want to express my appreciation of your paper. The time is not far removed when I could not be induced to buy your paper. I thought it "yellow." After a few weeks' steady reading of it, daily and Sunday, I say, if that's yellow let's get "yellower." Your editorials are a liberal education, especially to young men.

A paper to suit should give news as it is, straight, and the editorials can give the editor's personal views if so wished. The BOSTON AMERICAN does this in the right way. I wish it all kinds of luck.

Dorchester. READY.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

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IN THE SENATE

"That great tribune of the people, Senator Fairbanks."

IN THE SHADE

"That man Firebanks, or Flourbanks, or whatever his name is—you know who I mean, the one that's on the ticket with Roosevelt."

THINGS YOU SOMETIMES SEE.

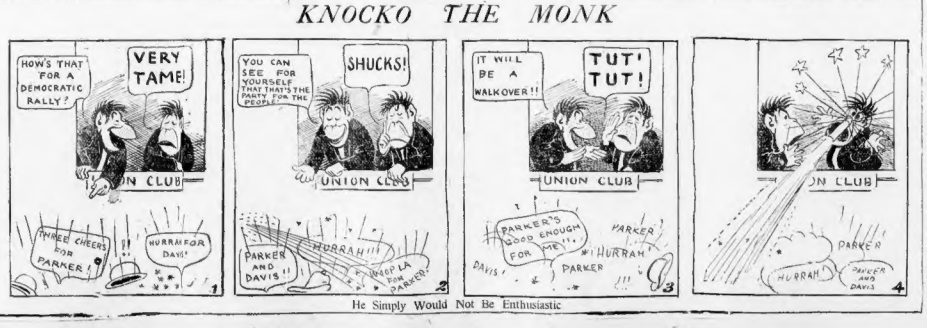
WEARY—"Goo-Goo"

"Husband, tell me frankly, am I as beautiful as that?"
HUSBAND—Sure!

"Say, boy, where is the Seeing Boston automobile?"
"Right here, lady; hop in."

"Say, Mr. Plunger, put a dollar on Slats for us, will you? If dey see us in de betting ring dey cut down de odds."

KNOCKO THE MONK



He Simply Would Not Be Enthusiastic

VOTE TO-MORROW!

Let Every Citizen Prove His Citizenship by His Act of Voting

By the Rev. Albert E. George

BISHOP POTTER, of New Yor k, in asking everyone to vote tomorrow did not use any offi cial prerogative in urging the matter upon the attention of every voter, but simply stated an important fact which emphasizes the interest of everyone in his country.

There are several ways of showing your devotion to the country, but there is no way in which the practical personal interest may be indicated better than by the individual ballot.

The man who never votes and displays no interest of this kind in the welfare of his country is an anomaly in patriotism. No man ca.. be patriotic who merely respects the flag of the country, and by being disgruntled at politics simply turns his back upon the ballot box.

Patriotism implies intelligence in the constant use of the ballot. A man may be criticized on account of the party he espouses, but it is a fool who would criticize anyone for voting. No doubt there are many well-meaning persons who have argued themselves into the neglect of voting, and who content themselves year after year with this practice, but if they are the right sort of citizens, they will understand good citizenship to be nothing short of a personal interest in their city and country.

Long ago, Aristotle said that every man should be a politician. By this he meant that everyone had a duty to perform towards the community where he lived. That makes him a politician. The term has somewhat degenerated since his day, but the idea underlying it still remains.

It requires a little courage of convictions, as well as some intelligence, to fulfil the duty of citizenship properly.

The most practical method to set this forth, as well as the most progressive way to follow it, is to seize the opportunity of voting. The man, therefore, who can vote, but never exercises his right, simply stultifies his citizenship. He is a citizen by name, but not in act.

When Dr. Lindsay, of Boston, a few years ago, said that the ballot was a civic sacrament, he was attaching to it a meaning of moral obligation and aiming to keep its high standard of opportunity at the front. For anyone who is in touch with the welfare of the country and keeps up in his reading with the crucial points under investigation, wants some avenue to give them expression.

Every voter is a unit. Every vote stands or should stand for a principle as well as a candidate. It may not be always easy to make this distinction, but as the opportunity to vote is used, and used with intelligence, it will eventually reflect it.

The man who does not care to vote is the exception, no doubt, but the objection to him needs constant emphasis and applause. He must be made to feel miserable and lonely, and when nothing else can convert him from his error of judgment, his solitude may prey upon him to the extent of turning him in the right direction.

Therefore let every citizen prove his citizenship by his act of voting. The time has gone by when any other interest will prove his loyalty to his country in any more effective way than this. Then when convinced of his high responsibility in this respect, let him resolve to vote early and the rest of the day he can soothe his conscience with the thought that he has done his duty, no matter what the results may be.

He can only help to make them by his ballot, and if he fails to get his candidate, he fails with no discredit upon his citizenship.

Teaching War to the Young

By the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory

THE National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has got hold of an idea which it hopes will result in great glory for the American people.

The idea is none other than this: To establish shooting galleries and field ranges all over the country for the purpose of teaching the boys and young men how to become expert shots, sharpshooters, quick and sure at the game of killing men.

For this purpose the board asks Congress to make an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for five years.

It is hoped by the board that if its plans are carried out the country will in a few years have an army of at least a million of "qualified marksmen," who, whenever required, shall be able to "shoot to kill."

It seems that the Government is "cheek by jowl" with the gentlemen of the Rifle Practice Board, and Assistant Secretary of War Oliver salaams at self as follows:

"In the event of a war with one or more of the first-class powers of the world we must depend largely upon the militia and the volunteers for our fighting force. With the modern long-range small arm it is all important that the soldier should know how to shoot and to hit what he shoots at."

Now the Assistant Secretary of War knows a few things if he could only be made to confess it.

He knows that no foreign nation can invade this country, and that this country cannot very well invade any other country.

Why spend millions of dollars, then, in making sharpshooters out of our young men? Who are they going to shoot? Our neighbors in Canada? Our friends down in Mexico?

But another question comes up for our consideration. Why all this poisonous, brutalizing war sentiment? We are living in the twentieth century, and in America, and ought to be ashamed of ourselves to be bowling for the blood of our fellow-men like a pack of bloodthirsty savages.

Is there not some better, nobler thought that we can put into the minds of our young people? If there isn't, it would be a blessing if the ocean would rise up and sweep us from the face of the earth.

Little Editorials from the People

DO YOU WANT 80-CENT GAS? If you do, cut out the petition on page 2 of this issue, paste it at the top of a sheet of foolscap or other large paper, sign it and get your friends to do the same. Then send it to the Gas Petition Editor, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

AN APPEAL FOR THE POOR OF FALL RIVER

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

The strike situation in Fall River is not settled yet and we are unable to meet the needs of the poor who come to us. So I take the opportunity of asking if your readers would help us with a donation to help us feed the hungry, starving children in Fall River. It is a dreadful, dark outlook for the poor here now, almost beyond description. If your readers could give us donations I am sure it would be a great help in relieving distress.

ENSIGN W. H. SQUARBRIGGS.

Salvation Army, 104 Bedford street, Fall River, Mass.

SAYS ONE TERM IS ENOUGH FOR ANY PRESIDENT

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Apropos of Election Day, I am wondering whether Republican voters are thinking at all of the significance of Mr. Carnegie's recent speech wherein he coupled Roosevelt and King Edward, and of the book recently written, as if in the future and under a monarchy, referring to this as having been a free and democratic country; and altogether going to show what's in the air as it were and the danger there for, not contained terms for any one man for a second term. One term is all any man, no matter who, with his virtues and abilities are, can stand without becoming autocratic (as parties) and as recent instances of both receding step to absolute monarchy. All that is necessary are continuous Presidential terms. Yours for a change.

Boston. S. F. N.

TRUST ISSUE IS THE ONLY ONE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

You are right, the only hope for Democratic success is in a direct and concentrated campaign against the trusts. You are slowly educating the masses, and as an observer and teacher there must be many moments when this "slow education" must be discouraging to you. Still, it's the only clean-cut difference between the two great parties, and your teachings will surely have beneficial results. On public ownership your ideas are correct, for if the people can be trusted to manage the public schools why not the public utilities? Wishing you every success and encouragement.

Boston. B. J. H.